Gc
929.2
M78111
1820280

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

Go

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01418 8442

THE MOORE-TYSON FAMILY

ANCESTRY OF ROBERT ROWLAND MOORE
AND MARGARET GITTINGS TYSON
OF SANDY SPRING, MARYLAND,
MARRIED IN 1886

EDITED BY HENRY FERRIS

FROM "COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY FAMILIES
OF PENNSYLVANIA"

LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
NEW YORK CITY
1937

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019

https://archive.org/details/mooretysonfamily00ferr

1820280

MOORE - TYSON

ANCESTRY

Xeroxed 1974 1-7-75

	Page
Amos	30
Broobe	14-18
Canby	11-12
Coale	23-24
Coale (2nd line)	45-46
Ellicott	13-14
Feake	52-53
Fones	52
Fox	29-30
Gassaway	37-38
Gillingham	8-9
Gilpin	49-52
Griffith	40
Hallett	48-49
Hutchins	24-25
Janney	18-21
Leech	32
Moore	1-3
Neale	25-29
Patrick	40-45
Penrose	32
Porter	35-37
Rowland	54-55
Shoemaker	30-32
Snowden	21-23
Thomas	34-35
Townsend	46-48
Tyson	5-8
Updegraff	9-11
Wall	34-35
Warfield	38
Winthrop	53-54

MOORE-TYSON

Ancestry of Hadassah Joanna (Moore) Leeds.

NOT often is the romance of family history more strikingly illustrated than in the ancestry of Mrs. Morris E. Leeds, by birth a daughter of Maryland, but with her marriage returning to the early American home of her European progenitors, who were among the founders of Germantown in the days of William Penn.

It is a picture of singular combinations and vivid contrasts. Among her forebears we find noble and commoner. Cavalier and Roundhead, churchman and Quaker, royalist and regicide. One of them, a Scotch Presbyterian, fought at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland for William and Mary, against Mary's father, James II, the last of the Stuart kings of Great Britain. Another, an American Presbyterian, helped in 1776 to raise and drill the Maryland troops who fought against King George III at Brandywine and Germantown. Here we find a group of Colonial magistrates and officials, there a group of Quaker preachers and reformers. From the persecuted Mennonites who came with Pastorius from the Rhine valley, sprang a long line of prosperous merchants and manufacturers.

And from William Penn and his Quaker statesmen we inherited the first "government of idealists," as President Sharpless of Haverford called the Provincial government of Pennsylvania, from which the Convention of 1787 so largely modeled the Constitution of the United States.

Such an ancestry is an epitome of our country's history. It was the seed-grain of the Old World, chosen and sifted through strife and civil war for the planting of a new nation in America.

(The Moore Family in Europe).

I. William Moore, first of this line to be of record, was originally of Scotland, but removed to Ireland, and fought in the siege of Londonderry in 1689. He was a supporter of William and Mary.

William Moore married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Sarah, married Pat (1) Kerr, and had a son, Pat (2) Kerr, whose daughter, Rebecca Kerr, married William Moore. (Moore—English Line—III.) "Pat Kerr fought at the battle of the Boyne, 7-1-1690."
2. *Robert*, of whom further.

II. Robert Moore, son of William Moore, was a wealthy farmer and grazier. He married Catherine Vance, the ceremony being performed by a Swedish minister.

Child:

1. *William,* of whom further.

III. William Moore, son of Robert and Catherine (Vance) Moore, was a well-to-do landowner and distiller.

He married Rebecca Kerr, daughter of Pat (2) Kerr and granddaughter of Pat (1) and Sarah (Moore) Kerr. (Moore—English Line, Child 1.)

Child:

1. *Robert,* of whom further.

(The Family in America).

I. Dr. Robert Moore, son of William and Rebecca (Kerr) Moore, was born in the North of Ireland, 9-18-1764, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1844.

He was sent to Edinburgh to study medicine, but before finishing his course in the university his father failed in business and he was called home. For many years the family struggled with poverty, and to better his fortunes Robert Moore emigrated to America, arriving at New Castle, Delaware, 11-8-1783. He found employment at Philadelphia in the drug store of John Elliott, at 40 South Front Street. From the University of Edinburgh he brought with him letters of recommendation to Professor Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania. There is no record of his having graduated from the university, but it is highly probable that he studied medicine under Dr. Patterson.

Following his marriage, in 1785, Dr. Moore and his young bride started housekeeping in Mulberry Street, where Dr. Moore began the practice of medicine. It could not have been very profitable, for they soon moved to Woodstown, New Jersey, then to Easton, Talbot County, Maryland. In 1792 he moved to Caroline County, Maryland, settling near Marshy Creek Meeting. In 1796 he returned to Easton, where he lived and practiced medicine for thirty years, taking a leading part in public affairs.

In his "Medical Annals of Maryland," describing the efforts of the medical profession of the State to eradicate the scourges of smallpox and yellow fever, Dr. Cordell says: "As early as April, 1803, Drs. Ennals Martin, Robert Moore, Stephen T. Johnson and Tristram Thomas, all founders of the Faculty from Talbot County, earnestly recommended the practice of vaccination, giving notice in the public press of Easton that they were fully provided with genuine Cow-pox matter, and offering to inoculate the poor without fee or reward." "We shall think ourselves amply compensated," they say, "by having their assistance in extirpating a disease, which has heretofore fallen so particularly heavy on that numerous class of fellow-men."

In 1818, Dr. Moore was elected secretary of the Sixth District Medical Society, which comprised Talbot, Queen Anne, and Caroline counties, and in June, 1820, he was elected fourth president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, which position he held for six years. Upon retiring from the presidency, in 1826, he was elected medical examiner, along with Drs. John Buckley, W. H. Handy, S. K. Jennings, William Fisher, William Donaldson, Michael S. Baer, Ennals Martin, Theodore Denny, Handy H. Irving, Patrick Macaulay and Tristram Thomas.

Following his second marriage, Dr. Moore returned to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his life. Having a mechanical turn of mind, Dr. Moore devoted most of his spare time to making furnishings for the homes of his children and grandchildren.

A number of pieces of his handicraft are still in existence, and are highly prized by his descendants. The silver mechanical lancet, pliable metal sound, hand-blown bottles, and the medical cabinet, which he made and used in his practice, were presented by Dr. Henry Janney Walton, one of his great-great-grandsons, to the Museum of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

By education Dr. Moore was a Presbyterian, but in 1789, through his wife's influence, he joined the Society of Friends and became an active and influential member.

Dr. Robert Moore married (first), January 15, 1785, Mary Wilson, daughter of John and Sarah Wilson, of Yorkshire, England, the ceremony being performed by a Swedish minister. She was born in England and died at Easton, Maryland, 5-10-1816. She came to this country as a child, and after the death of her parents went to live with Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, through whom she met her future husband, then employed in John Elliott's drug store. She has been called "a beautiful and accomplished young Quakeress, greatly beloved for her noble qualities and charitable deeds."

Dr. Moore married (second), Esther Smith, of Salem, New Jersey.

Child of first marriage:

1. *William Wilson,* of whom further.

II. William Wilson Moore, son of Dr. Robert and Mary (Wilson) Moore, was born at Woodstown, New Jersey, November 6, 1786, and died in 1861. He attended Westtown Boarding School, 6th mo. 1799, being then from Easton, Maryland.

William Wilson Moore married (first), in 1808, Tabitha Rowland. (Rowland V.) He married (second), in 1819, Harriet Stokely, who died at No. 3240 Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 7-4-1855, and was buried at Fair Hill.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Robert Rowland,* of whom further.

III. Robert Rowland Moore, son of William Wilson and Tabitha (Rowland) Moore, attended Westtown Boarding School, 6th mo., 1824; being then from Easton, Maryland. He married, in 1834, Hadassah Joanna Townsend. (Townsend IV.)

Child:

1. *William Wilson,* of whom further.

IV. William Wilson Moore, son of Robert Rowland and Hadassah Joanna (Townsend) Moore, married Mary Elizabeth Thomas. (Thomas VII.)

Child:

1. *Robert Rowland,* of whom further.

V. Robert Rowland Moore, son of William Wilson and Mary Elizabeth (Thomas) Moore, was born 4-15-1863, and died 9-4-1934.

He married, 7-20-1886, Margaret Gittings Tyson. (Tyson VII.)

Child:

1. *Hadassah Joanna,* of whom further.

VI. Hadassah Joanna Moore, daughter of Robert Rowland and Margaret Gittings (Tyson) Moore, was born at Sandy Spring, Maryland, January 24, 1891. She married, June 10, 1926, Morris Evans Leeds. They have two children, Esther Hallett Leeds

and Mary Maule Leeds. The Leeds family residence is situated (August, 1937), at No. 1025 Westview Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Leeds has his offices at No. 4901 Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Morris Evans Leeds, son of Barclay Robert and Mary (Maule) Leeds, was born March 6, 1869, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From 1876 to 1883 he was a student at the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, and from 1883 to 1886 he attended Westtown Boarding School. In 1888 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science from Haverford College, and then, for two semesters in 1892 and 1893, he studied at the University of Berlin, Germany. Before going to Germany, he had already taught at Westtown Boarding School, with which he was associated as a member of the teaching staff from 1888 to 1890. Continuously from 1890 to 1899 he was in the employ of Queen and Company, manufacturers of physical apparatus and electrical measuring instruments. From 1899 to 1903 he was managing partner of Morris E. Leeds and Company; and in 1903 he became president of the Leeds and Northrup Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of scientific instruments, and has since then continued his work as the head of that corporation.

A man of inventive turn of mind, Mr. Leeds has devised several temperature-measuring instruments and electrical instruments of various kinds. He has also sought and found solutions to some perplexing industrial problems. He has been active in the organization and maintenance of a plan for stabilization of employment by the Leeds and Northrup Company, who have been able through this plan, largely to protect their workers against unemployment in times of depression. All the voting stock of the Leeds and Northrup Company is owned by executives and workers in the business. In numerous other ways he has done everything in his power to guard the human values in commercial life.

Because of his contributions to the science of industrial relations, he has been invited to assist other groups working toward similar ends. He is chairman of the Pennsylvania State Employment Commission, a member of the advisory committee on industrial relations of the National Industrial Conference Board, and chairman of the permanent committee on unemployment of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. In 1933 he was appointed by the United States Government a member of the Industrial Advisory Board of the NRA.

Mr. Leeds is also a director of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Greater Pennsylvania Council, a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Physical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, American Society of Steel Treating, Franklin Institute, Association of Scientific Apparatus Makers of the United States, of which he was president from 1920 to 1926, and Metal Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, of which he was president from 1924 to 1930. During the World War, in June, 1917, Mr. Leeds went to France, as special commissioner with the first party of the American Red Cross, representing the American Friends' Service Committee, and assisting in relief work being done in France. After three months there he returned to the United States, then spending eighteen months on the executive committee and the personnel committee of the American Friends' Service Committee, selecting men for work on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Leeds is president of the corporation and the board of managers of Haverford College, a trustee of the Germantown Friends' School, a trustee of Christiansburg Industrial Institute, and a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education, and of the Phi

Beta Kappa Society. In 1920 he was awarded the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit by Franklin Institute for his invention of the Leeds and Northrup recorder. He is a member of the Society of Friends of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Engineers' Club, the City Club, the University Club, and the Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia; the Huntington Valley Country Club, the Engineers' Club of New York, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, District of Columbia. His chief hobby, which he pursues on his farm in Chester County, Pennsylvania, is the scientific raising of cattle.

(Family records.)

(The Tyson Line).

I. Reynier Tyson, American progenitor of this line, whose name in early records is also spelled Teisen and Tiesen, was born at Crefeld, Germany, about 1659, and died at Abington, Philadelphia, now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, 7 mo. 27, 1745. His will, dated December 21, 1741, is registered in "Philadelphia County Wills," Book H, page 63.

He was named in Penn's charter of August 12, 1689, as one of the original incorporators of the borough of Germantown. He served as a burgess in 1692, 1693, 1694 and 1696. On March 1, 1700-01, then a resident of Germantown, he bought of John Colley, of Philadelphia, two hundred and fifty acres of land in Abington Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County. Soon after that date he went there to live for the rest of his life.

Reynier Tyson is said to have been first a Mennonite, but seems to have become a member of the Society of Friends before leaving Germany, as a memorial of him in "The Friend" (Philadelphia, 1857, Vol. XXX, page 229), says: "Reinier Tyson was born in Germany, in or about the year 1659. He was convinced of the Truth whilst living there, and for his faithfulness thereto suffered persecution. He removed to Pennsylvania a few years after William Penn first obtained the Province, and he settled himself within the limits of Abington Monthly Meeting, then called Dublin. He continued faithful to the manifestations of Truth received, and grew in the esteem of his friends to a father in the church. In the year 1725 he was appointed an elder, and continued faithful in fulfilling the duties of the station until prevented by age, and indisposition. His friends say, 'He was innocent and inoffensive in life and conversation, and diligent in attending his religious meetings.' He lived, beloved and honored, to good old age, dying on the 27th of the Seventh month, 1745; aged about 86 years."

In 1693, during the Keith controversy, he was one of the signers of the address issued by the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia to London Yearly Meeting, which Samuel Jennings bore with him to London.

At the Monthly Meeting held 2 mo. 29, 1695, it was agreed that four Friends should be appointed to take care of ye youth belonging to each meeting, "according to ye good advice of Friends in an Epistle from ye yearly Meeting at Burlington 1694; whereupon Richard Wall is appointed for Cheltenham, Richard Whitefield for Oxford, John Carver for ye uper township, and Ryner Tyson for Ger-town." The meeting records for thirty years show that he was constantly called on for services of various kinds and that he was an honored and beloved leader in the Religious Society of Friends.

Reynier Tyson married Mary Kunders, later spelled Conard. They were the parents of several children, including *Matthias,* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 690-91. Records in possession of descendants, compiled from: Day: "History of Pennsylvania," p. 594.)

II. Matthias Tyson, eldest son of Reynier and Mary (Kunders) Tyson, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 31, 1686, and died in Abington Township, Pennsylvania, between April 8, 1727, the date of his will, and May 12, 1727, when it was proved. It is registered in "Philadelphia County Wills," Book E, page 46. In Dutch his name was properly Mattis, but it was usually translated into English as Matthias, and in the next generation further Anglicized to Matthew. He removed with his parents from Germantown to Abington Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, where he lived until his death in April or May, 1727.

Matthias Tyson married, 1st month, 1708, at Abington Monthly Meeting, Mary Potts. of Germantown, daughter of John Potts, of Llanidloss, Wales, who died in 1698. She married (second), 11 mo., 1732, Thomas Fitzwater.

Matthias and Mary (Potts) Tyson were the parents of twelve children, including *Isaac,* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 692. Records in possession of descendants.)

III. Isaac Tyson, the ancestor of the Maryland Tysons, son of Matthias and Mary (Potts) Tyson, was born in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, 8-20-1718, and died in Baltimore County, Maryland, 9-8-1796.

He settled in Upper Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, where he was living at the time of his removal to Maryland. In 1774 he purchased a tract of land in Baltimore County, on which was a sawmill, situated on the falls of the Little Gunpowder River. He did not remove to Maryland until 1783, the year after purchasing an additional tract of two hundred and fifty acres from his son, Elisha Tyson, who had settled in Baltimore County about the time of his father's first purchase. He brought with him to Maryland a certificate from the Horsham Friends Meeting, Philadelphia County, to Friends of Gunpowder Meeting, Baltimore County, dated July 2, 1783, with certificates for his sons, George and Jesse Tyson. Although a newcomer in Maryland, he became one of the influential and prominent men of his community. He died honored and respected by his neighbors in Baltimore County.

He married, 5-26-1749, Esther Shoemaker. (Shoemaker IV.)

Child:

1. *Elisha,* of whom further.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, pp. 223-25. Records in possession of descendants.)

IV. Elisha Tyson, son of Isaac and Esther (Shoemaker) Tyson, was born December 18, 1750, in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. He lived at Jericho, on the Little Falls of Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County, Maryland, and later moved to Baltimore, Maryland. He built a mill at Jones Falls, near what is now Druid Hill Park. He was the first of the family to come to Maryland, having preceded his father here by ten years. The approximate date of his arrival is determined by the certificate which he presented from Abington Friends Meeting to Gunpowder Monthly Meeting of Friends in Baltimore County, March 3, 1773, in which he was recommended as a member of the society, by which meeting he was received. He prospered greatly in this world's goods, and became one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore, his estate at his death being valued at nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

Always a member of the Society of Friends, he was full of wisdom and courage in everyday life. His constant endeavor was to redress the wrongs of suffering humanity, and he devoted much of his life to efforts in behalf of the colored race, suffering persecutions himself on their account. A complete biography has been written of this devoted friend of emancipation, who, though far ahead of his time in his horror of slavery, yet remained unshaken by the adverse criticism of his contemporaries. He left a farewell address to the colored population of Baltimore, and his funeral was attended by more than ten thousand of the colored people, whose cause he had so valiantly espoused.

Elisha Tyson married (first), 11-5-1776, Mary Amos. (Amos III.) He married (second), October 22, 1814, Margaret Cowman, who died January 29, 1853. One of the children by his first marriage was *Nathan,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V. Nathan Tyson, son of Elisha and Mary (Amos) Tyson, was born November 14, 1787, and died January 6, 1867. He was reared and educated in Baltimore and became one of its most prominent citizens. He was the first president of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, now known as the Chamber of Commerce. He also held a prominent place in the social life of the city. At his death, in 1867, the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange:

Resolved, That the members of the Corn and Flour Exchange have learned with deepest sorrow of the death of Nathan Tyson, our venerated first President, to whose zealous and active coöperation we were indebted for the successful organization of our Association.

Resolved, That in the character of the deceased we recognize the true type of all that is upright and honorable in the merchant, true and noble in the Christian gentleman, and one who has in addition to his beautiful illustration of the relations of life, entirely filled the measure of his whole duty in his connection with us as a merchant and a citizen, and we are gratified that it was permitted him to attain a fullness and maturity of years but seldom reached.

Resolved, That the deceased presented to us in his daily conduct his known integrity, his uniform courtesy and goodness of heart, an example by which we should be benefited and which, if followed, would enable us to pass away as he has done from the scene of active life universally lamented and respected, an example which we urge upon all to emulate.

Resolved, That this Association tender to his bereaved family our deepest and most sincere sympathy and condolence in their loss and that a copy of these resolutions signed by the Chairman and the Secretary be conveyed to them and the same published in our daily newspapers.

James Hooper, Jr., Chairman.

Henry M. Warfield, Secretary.

Nathan Tyson married, 9-27-1815, Martha Ellicott. (Ellicott VI.)

Child:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI. Henry Tyson, son of Nathan and Martha (Ellicott) Tyson, was born 10-18-1821, and died 9-1-1877. In his early years he was engaged in the milling trade, being located on Commerce Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He was attracted by the romance of the railroad business, and for some time was in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, after which he became for thirteen years president of the Baltimore City Passenger Railways. From that position he went to the New York and Erie Railroad as vice-president of the mechanical division. Mr. Tyson was thoroughly grounded in the

mechanics of his profession, and it was not long until he saw an opportunity to improve upon the engines then in service. Accordingly, he developed and perfected the Hayes engines then built for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the engines presently began to bear his name. The Tyson ten-wheel engines weighed 61,830 pounds, of which 48,200 pounds rested upon the driving wheels. These were the first engines on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to be equipped with Mr. Tyson's improvements, and proved to be good engines.

Succeeding his service with the New York and Erie Railroad, he became the receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and superintended the adjustment of its affairs. About 1875 he was appointed United States Shipping Commissioner at Baltimore, which position he occupied until his death. When the York Road Railway was projected, Mr. Tyson was appointed superintendent, and for several years held that position to the credit of the company and with the good will of the traveling public. He was greatly esteemed by all who came in contact with him, and though he was strict with all those who were in his employ, they nevertheless respected and obeyed him. His death was lamented by a very large circle of friends.

Henry Tyson married, 5-13-1847, Mary Gillingham. (Gillingham VI.)

Child:

1. *Margaret Gittings,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VII. Margaret Gittings Tyson, daughter of Henry and Mary (Gillingham) Tyson, was born 3-1-1859. She married, July 20, 1886, Robert Rowland Moore, of Sandy Spring, Maryland. (Moore—American Line—V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Gillingham Line).

I. Yeamans Gillingham, progenitor of the family in America, was born probably in England, and died in May or June, 1722, his will being dated May 9, 1722, and probated in Philadelphia, July 21, 1722. He is supposed to have come from the south of England, probably from County Kent, or Dorset, between 1683 and 1690. He settled in Oxford Township, Pennsylvania, and bought land there, in what is now the center of Frankford. The deed from William Penn's commissioner, Thomas Fairman, to Yeamans Gillingham, dated August 31, 1691, is recorded in Book I, 5, page 228, October 7, 1699. In 1693, Yeamans Gillingham paid six shillings tax in Oxford Township. He purchased another lot in the same neighborhood from John Worrell in 1712. (Deed Book I, 3, page 527, Philadelphia.) He was one of the overseers of the Abington Meeting, 8 mo.-31-1720, according to Abington Meeting Records in possession of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

Yeamans Gillingham married Mary Taylor, who is supposed to have come from England about the time that he did. They were the parents of seven children, including *James,* of whom further.

(Harrold E. Gillingham: "Gillingham Family," pp. 3-4, 6-7, 9. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1053. Records in possession of descendants.)

II. James Gillingham, son of Yeamans and Mary (Taylor) Gillingham, was born on the Frankford Farm, Pennsylvania, 8 mo.-2-1708, and died in Bucks County, 11 mo.-4-1745. Letters of administration were granted in 1747. (Docket A, p. 20, Doyles-

town, Pennsylvania.) He removed to Solebury, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, soon after his marriage, his certificate from Abington Meeting to the Friends at Buckingham Meeting being dated 4 mo.-29-1730.

James Gillingham married, at the Abington Meeting, 3 mo. 4-1730, Martha Canby. (Canby—American Line—II.) They were the parents of nine children, including *John*, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1053-54. Harrold E. Gillingham: "Gillingham Family," pp. 10-12. Records in possession of descendants.)

III. John Gillingham, son of James and Martha (Canby) Gillingham, was born at Buckingham, Pennsylvania, 1-19-1731.

John Gillingham married (first), at Buckingham, Pennsylvania, Friends Meeting, 10-17-1754, Sarah Taylor, born 1-25-1734, died 9-7-1757, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Tyson) Taylor, the latter being of Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. John Gillingham married (second), at Falls Meeting, 10-21-1761, Sarah White, born 12-22-1740, died 6-12-1799. By his first marriage he was the father of *James,* of whom further.

(Ibid:)

IV. James Gillingham, son of John and Sarah (Taylor) Gillingham, married, in 1786, Elizabeth Hayward, born 8-19-1761, died 1-22-1819, daughter of William Hayward, who was born in 1737 and died in 1814.

Child:

1. *John,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

V. John Gillingham, son of James and Elizabeth (Hayward) Gillingham, was born 3-31-1787 and died 6-11-1848.

He married, 9-21-1814, Mary Updegraff. (Updegraff VII.)

Child:

1. *Mary,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI. Mary Gillingham, daughter of John and Mary (Updegraff) Gillingham, was born 8-14-1825 and died 1-26-1892. She married Henry Tyson. (Tyson VI.)

(Ibid.)

(The Updegraff Line).

I. Herman op den Graef, the first of this line to be of record, was born at Aldekerk, Holland, 11-26-1585, and died at Crefeld, Germany, 12-27-1642. He was a delegate to the Mennonite Conference held at Dortrecht in 1632, when the Mennonite Confession of Faith was adopted, to which he subscribed his name as a delegate from Krevelt (later Crefeld), Germany.

Herman op den Graef married, at Crefeld, Germany, 8-16-1605, Gretchen Pletzer (Grietje Pletjes), who died in 1643.

Child:

1. *Isaac,* of whom further.
(Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Isaac op den Graef, son of Herman and Gretchen (Pletzer) op den Graef, was born at Crefeld, Germany, 2-28-1616 and died 1-17-1679.

He married Mary, surname not known, who died in 1660.

Child:

1. *Abraham,* of whom further.
(Ibid.)

III. Abraham op den Graef, son of Isaac and Mary op den Graef, was born in 1630 and died in 1706.

In 1683 Dirck, Herman and Abraham op den Graef embarked from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, where they arrived 10-6-1683, at the same time with Francis Daniel Pastorius. They dug caves and built huts on the banks of the Delaware, in which they passed the first winter.

Abraham op den Graef, like his brothers, was a linen weaver. When William Penn issued the charter incorporating Germantown, August 12, 1688, all three of the op den Graef brothers were named as burgesses. He was one of the first burgesses and bailiffs of Germantown, and was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1689, 1690 and 1692.

In 1709 he purchased a large tract of land in "Van Bebber's Township," a name applied generally to the early settled part of the Perkiomen region of Philadelphia County, from the fact that six thousand six hundred and sixteen acres were taken up there by Matthias Van Bebber in 1704 and later partitioned among a number of the Germantown families and later German immigrants. The op den Graef purchase was located in what became Perkiomen and Skippack townships in 1725. Abraham op den Graef removed to that section, as several deeds of record of the date 1710 give his residence as "Perkiomy." He died there and was buried in the old Mennonite burying ground at Skippackville. The one thousand acres of land purchased by the three op den Graef brothers of Jacob Telner, agent for the Frankfort Company, by deed dated at Amsterdam, June 11, 1683, was never partitioned among them, though each had conveyed certain portions thereof. The remainder, as shown by later deeds, descended to Abraham, by right of survivorship, and was conveyed partly by him and partly by his sons and daughters in 1715, after his death.

Gerret Hendricks, Derick op den Graef, Francis Daniel Pastorius and Abraham op den Graef sent to the Friends' Monthly Meeting, at Lower Dublin, 2 mo. 30, 1688, a document setting forth "the reasons why" they were "against the traffick of mensbody." This was the first public protest ever made on this continent against the holding of slaves, and was dated "our Meeting at German Town, held ye 18th of ye 2d. Month, 1688." When George Keith issued his famous schism against the Friends in 1692, Herman and Abraham op den Graef signed his "Protest," while Dirck opposed him and signed the "Testimony" against him in 1693.

Abraham op den Graef married Catharine, surname not known. One of their children was *Jacob,* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1200. Records in possession of descendants, compiled from: Pennypacker: "Historical and Biographical Sketches," pp. 30, 42. "Settlement of Germantown," Vol. IV, p. 28. Watson: "Annals of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 18, 28, 514, 542.)

IV. Jacob Updengraff, as the name came to be spelled, son of Abraham and Catharine op den Graef, was born in 1653 and died in 1732.

He married, in 1678, Trentje, full name not known, and they were the parents of *Joseph (1),* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

V. Joseph (1) Updegraff, as the name was now spelled, son of Jacob Updengraff, was born in 1680 and died in 1759.

He married, in 1734, Mary Lowden, who was born in 1690 and died in 1752.

Child:

1. *Joseph (2),* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI. Joseph (2) Updegraff, son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Lowden) Updegraff, was born in 1726 and died 11-8-1801.

He married, 5-28-1771, Mary Webb, who was born 4-2-1747, and died 2-23-1833, daughter of Joseph (2) and Edith (Way) Webb, and granddaughter of Joseph (1) and Mary (Pyle) Webb and of Joseph and Sarah Way. Joseph (1) Webb died in 1723. Joseph (2) Webb, who was born 7-15-1722 and died in 1753, married, 5-29-1746, Edith Way, who was born 2-27-1727.

Joseph (2) and Mary (Webb) Updegraff were the parents of a daughter, *Mary,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VII. Mary Updegraff, daughter of Joseph (2) and Mary (Webb) Updegraff, was born 5-10-1784 and died 2-13-1850. She married John Gillingham. (Gillingham V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Canby Family in England).

I. George Canby, earliest known member of the Canby family in Yorkshire, England, was born about 1545. He is recorded as church warden of Eckington. He is supposed to have married Widow Janet Briggs, whose will was probated in 1629. They were the parents of *Edward,* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1620.)

II. Edward Canby, son of George and Janet (Briggs) Canby, married Jane, whose surname is not known. In "Yorkshire Fines" we find the following record: "1595, Michaelmas Term. Edward Canbye and Jane his wife were Deforciants and Cotonus Horne and James Grene Plaintiffs, in the transfer of a messuage of lands in South Hyndley." Edward and Jane Canby had a son *Thomas,* of whom further.

(Ibid. "Yorkshire Fines," Vol. VIII, p. 33.)

III. Thomas Canby, son of Edward and Jane Canby, was born about 1590 and died in 1668. His will, dated October 17, 1667, and probated March 16, 1668, mentions "eldest sonne Edward Canby," to whom he bequeathed thirty acres of land lying near Wroote; "youngest sonne Benjamin Canby"; son John; Thomas; Mary, wife of John Atkinson; Phebe, wife of Samuel Mackrith; Anne, wife of James Stainton; and Hester,

wife of Richard Starkey. Thomas Canby was known as "Thomas Canby, the Elder, of Thorne, Gent."

He married Mary, who was buried September 13, 1650. Among their children, mentioned in the above will, was *Benjamin,* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1620.)

IV. Benjamin Canby, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Canby, resided at Thorne, England, removing later to Liverpool. He married a sister of Henry Baker, of Lancashire, probably Elizabeth. They were the parents of *Thomas,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 1620-21. "American Ancestry," Vol. VII, p. 159.)

(The Family in America).

I. Thomas Canby, immigrant ancestor and son of Benjamin Canby, was baptized April 9, 1668, and died at Solebury, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1742. He came to Pennsylvania with his maternal uncle, Henry Baker, sailing from Dolgelly, Wales, in the ship "Vine," of Liverpool, which arrived in the Delaware River, September 17, 1684. After serving his uncle for the term of service fixed by the Quarterly Meeting of Bucks County, in return for the uncle having paid his passage to Pennsylvania, he settled in Abington Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, near Jenkintown, where he followed the milling business for a few years. Prior to 1717 he removed to Solebury Township, Bucks County, at the present site of the borough of New Hope, purchasing a portion of the "Ferry Tract" and the mills thereon erected by Robert Heath, operating the latter until 1729, when he purchased two hundred acres of land in the Lundy tract in Buckingham, lying along the Durham Road, below the present village of Buckingham, extending from York Road to the top of Buckingham Mountain. Here he resided until 1741, when he removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where his son, Oliver, had preceded him and was engaged in the milling business. He remained only a short time in Delaware, returning to Solebury, where he died.

Starting as a poor and almost friendless boy, Thomas Canby, through industry, perseverance, and ability, achieved success. He was prominent in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, affairs; was justice of the peace in 1719, 1722, 1725, 1726, 1727, and 1738, and was also a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1721-23, 1730, 1733, and 1738. From his youth he was an active member of the Society of Friends, and "had a gift in the ministry." He was one of the most active and prominent members of Buckingham Monthly Meeting, serving as clerk, overseer, elder, and in other important church positions until his death.

Thomas Canby married (first), 9 mo.-2-1693, Sarah Jarvis, who died April 2, 1708. He married (second), 2 mo. 4, 1709, Mary Oliver, who died in 1721, daughter of Evan Oliver, who came to Pennsylvania from Radnorshire in Wales; and (third), 8 mo. 9, 1722, Jane Preston. One of the children of the first marriage was *Martha,* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1621-22. H. E. Gillingham: "Gillingham Family," p. 8. J. H. Battle: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 1080, 1095-96.)

II. Martha Canby, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Jarvis) Canby, was born in Abington Township, Philadelphia County, 3 mo. 9, 1705. She married (first) James Gillingham. (Gillingham II.) She married (second), in 1748, Joseph Duer, of Solebury.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1075. H. E. Gillingham: "Gillingham Family," p. 8.)

(The Ellicott Line).

I. Andrew (1) Ellicott, first of this line to be of record, died 2-13-1710.
He married, 6-11-1677, Elizabeth Hodge.
Child:

1. *Andrew (2),* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Andrew (2) Ellicott, American progenitor and son of Andrew (1) and Elizabeth (Hodge) Ellicott, was born 1-3-1683, and died in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1766. He was of Collumpton, Devonshire, England, and came to Pennsylvania in 1730, accompanied by his son, Andrew Ellicott, Jr. It was probably not his intention at first to remain in the Colonies, as he left his wife and other children in England, but owing to his son's desire to settle permanently in the New World, he was finally persuaded to make his home in Pennsylvania. He never returned to England, and his wife never joined him in this country.

Andrew (2) Ellicott married, in England, Mary Fox. (Fox III.) One of their children was *Andrew (3)* of whom further.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, p. 235. Records in possession of descendants.)

III. Andrew (3) Ellicott, son of Andrew (2) and Mary (Fox) Ellicott, was born in England, 7-4-1708, and died in 1741. He came to this country with his father and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Andrew (3) Ellicott married, at Friends' Meeting, Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 6-17-1731, Ann Bye, who died in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 8-21-1786, daughter of Thomas Bye, granddaughter of Nathaniel Bye, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Bye. She married (second), in June, 1744, George Wall, an Englishman. Andrew (3) and Ann (Bye) Ellicott were the parents of *Andrew (4),* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV. Andrew (4) Ellicott, son of Andrew (3) and Ann (Bye) Ellicott, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1-22-1734, and died 6-28-1809. In 1772, accompanied by his brothers, Joseph and John, he removed from Pennsylvania to Baltimore County, Maryland, where they purchased large tracts of land, about ten miles west of Baltimore City. Andrew Ellicott did not remove his family from Bucks County until 1794, having there a large and comfortable home, to which he is said to have traveled on horseback many times a year. The Ellicotts built large mills on the Patapsco River for grinding wheat and other grains. This was the site known as Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, Howard County, Maryland. At their own expense they opened a road for wagons from their mills to Baltimore, and on its completion laid out a road to Frederick City, which united at Ellicott's Mills with their road to Baltimore. They did a great deal to improve agricultural methods in Maryland, Andrew and his brothers being among the most progressive men of their time.

Andrew (4) Ellicott married (first), at Friends' Meeting, Buckingham, Pennsylvania, 12-31-1755, Elizabeth Brown, of Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Davidson) Brown. Thomas (2) Brown, son of Thomas (1) Brown, was born in 1696, died 8-21-1757, and married 2-7-1720, Elizabeth Davidson. Andrew (4)

Ellicott married (second) Esther Brown, a cousin of his first wife. One of the children by his first marriage was *George,* of whom further.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, pp. 235-36. Records in possession of descendants.)

V. George Ellicott, son of Andrew (4) and Elizabeth (Brown) Ellicott, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 3-28-1760, and died in Maryland. He came to Maryland with his parents and there lived until his death, a gentleman of means, engaged in the management of his private property interests. The Patapsco Female Institute was founded by the Ellicotts, who gave for its site seven acres of beautiful forest land near Ellicott's Mills, and it was through George Ellicott that the State of Maryland empowered the principal to educate eight girls annually at the expense of the State. This beautiful mansion, long ago passed from public usefulness, eventually became the summer home of a great-great-granddaughter of George Ellicott, Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott.

George Ellicott married, at Friends' Meeting, Sandy Spring, Maryland, 12-29-1790, Elizabeth Brooke. (Brooke—American Line—VI.) Child:

1. *Martha,* of whom further.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, pp. 236-37. Records in possession of descendants.)

VI. Martha Ellicott, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Brooke) Ellicott, was born 9-13-1795 and died 3-15-1873. She married Nathan Tyson. (Tyson V.) She "wrote a comprehensive history of the family and its famous enterprises in the early settlement of this part of Maryland."

(Records in possession of descendants.)

(The Brooke Family in England).

I. Richard Brooke, of Whitchurch, Hampshire, England, died January 16, 1593-94. Brasses of him and his wife, together with two smaller ones underneath of their three sons and three daughters, are still in the church at Whitchurch. Under the brasses a plate bears a long inscription:

This grave (of griefe) hath swallowed up with wide and open mouth,
The bodie of good Richard Brooke, of Whitechurch, Hampton South,
And Elizabeth, his wedded wife, twice twentie yeares and one,
Sweet Jesus hath their soules in heaven, ye ground, flesh, skin and bone.
In Januaries (worne with age) daie sixteenth died hee,
From Christ full fifteene hundred yeares, and more by ninetie three,
But death her twist of life in Maie, daie twentith did untwine
From Christ full fifteen hundred years and more by ninetie nine.
They left behind them well to live, and growne to good degree,
First Richard, Thomas, Robert Brooke, the youngest of the three,
Elizabeth, and Barbara, then Dorathee, the last.
All six the knot of Natures love, and kindness keeping fast.
This Toome stone with the Plate thereon, thus graven fare and large
Did Robert Brooke, the youngest sonne, make of his proper charge.
A Citizen of London State, by faithful service free,
Of marchantes, greate adventurers, a brother sworne is hee,

And of the Indian Companie (come gaine or losse) a limb,
And of the Goldsmithe liverie, all these Godes giftes to him
This monument of memorie in love performed hee
December thirtie one, from Christ sixteene hundred and three.

The parsonage of Whitchurch, homestead of Richard Brooke, was built of brick in the open country, a short distance from the church. The little village of Whitchurch is located in the northern part of Hampshire, and since Saxon times the place has always had a church built of the white stone found in the neighborhood, and thus the name "Whitchurch" originated.

The old house in which the Brookes lived is still standing in Whitchurch. Symonds, in his diary, says that during the civil wars Charles I passed three days and nights as the guest of Sir Thomas Brooke: "Friday—1644. This night the King lay at the White Hart, Andover, the whole army marched in the field. Saturday as soun as the light came, the army marched against the enemy. The King lay at Whitchurch, at Mr. Brooke his house. That night, Monday, His Majesty left Whitchurch." A close friendship existed between the King and Mr. Brooke; that is shown by the King honoring the house by his presence and the action of Cecilius Calvert announcing that Robert Brooke intended an adventure in the New World a whole year before his coming, and the granting of a whole county to him and naming it Charles County.

The fact that Robert Brooke came to Maryland as a friend of Charles I and was an adherent of Lord Baltimore, but changed his allegiance to the Cromwellian party when they deposed Governor Stone in 1652, has caused some surprise among his descendants. But Robert Brooke was not the only one who changed his allegiance and politics at this time. Lord Baltimore annulled his grant to all of Charles County. However, later Ann Calvert, daughter of Lord Leonard Calvert, married Baker Brooke, Lord De La Brooke.

Richard Brooke's will was dated January 10, 1588-89, and probated May 6, 1594. It shows that he was a man of means, and among the items of his will were his "leases held by the Blessed Trinity in Winchester," his leases of Knoll, his woods in Chalgrove and Freefolk and the Manor of West Tosbury. To his wife he left his "free lands and tenements in Whitchurch and Freefolk," and his lease of the parsonage of Whitchurch, their homestead. His wife's will was dated May 16, 1599, and proved June 2 of that year. Both wills are on record at Somerset House, London.

Richard Brooke married, in 1552, Elizabeth Twyne, sister and heir of Sir John Twyne, of Whitchurch. One of their six children was *Thomas,* of whom further.

("Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 66-67. G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. I, p. 40. Browne: "Pedigree Chart of Robert Brooke Who Arrived in Maryland, June 30, 1650 (A Single Chart)." W. Balch: "The Brooke Family of Whitchurch, Hampshire, England," pp. 1, 3, 4-5. William Berry: "County Genealogies-Pedigrees of the Families in County Hants," p. 339. "Baltimore Sun," November 29, 1903.)

II. Thomas Brooke, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Twyne) Brooke, was born in 1561 and died in Whitchurch, Hampshire, England, September 13 or 17, 1612. He matriculated, November 24, 1581, at New College, Oxford, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts on May 4, 1584. He was a Barrister of the Inner Temple in 1595, a Bencher in 1607, and a Member of Parliament for Whitchurch from 1604 to 1611.

Thomas Brooke married Susan Foster or Forster, a descendant of the House of Forster, of Northumberland, and daughter of Sir Thomas Foster, Knight, of Hunsdon,

Herts, Judge of the Common Pleas, and Susan, his wife, daughter of Thomas Forster, of Iden in County Sussex and of St. John Street, London. Susan (Forster) Foster was sister and heir of Constance Forster. Susan (Foster) Brooke's brother, Sir Robert Foster, was Chief Justice of the King's Bench. One of the eleven children of Thomas and Susan (Foster) Brooke was *Robert*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* William Berry: "County Genealogies-Pedigrees of the Families in County Sussex," p. 192.)

(The Family in America).

I. Robert Brooke, son of Thomas and Susan (Foster) Brooke, was born in London, England, June 3, 1602, "being Thursday between 10 and 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being Corpus Christi Day." He "departed this world the 20th day of July, 1655, and lieth buried at Brooke Place Manor," in Maryland. He matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, April 28, 1618, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1620 and that of Master of Arts in 1624.

Robert Brooke arrived in Maryland, June 30, 1650, with his wife, ten children, and twenty-eight servants, all transported at his own cost, and settled in St. Mary's County. He received a grant of 2,000 acres on the Patuxent River and on a creek that he called "Battle," in honor of the home of his first wife Mary, of Battle, in Sussex. "He was the first that did seat the Patuxent about 20 miles up the river at De La Brooke, and had one son there, born 1651, called Basil, who did die that same day. In 1652 he removed to Brooke Place, being right against De La Brooke; and on the 28th of November, 1655, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon had two children, Eliza and Henry, twins. He departed this world the 20th day of July, 1655, and lies buried at Brooke Place Manor. His wife, Mary Brooke, departed this life the 29th day of November, 1663." (Copy of original Brooke record in Tyler: "Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney.")

The land was granted directly by "his lordship, in England," and not by the Lieutenant-General of the Province. Robert Brooke was probably a Puritan. He and two of his sons, Baker and Major Thomas Brooke, took the oath of fidelity to the Proprietor, July 22, 1650. Before he left England he had received a commission at London, September 20, 1649, to be commander of a county to be newly erected and, on the same day, a commission as a member of the Council of Maryland. The county of Charles was erected in the fall after Mr. Brooke's arrival in America, and October 30, 1650, he was constituted its first commander. One of the most influential men in the Colony, he was head of the Provisional Council of Maryland under Cromwell's Government from March 29 to July 3, 1652. He was Acting Governor of Maryland in 1653 and was a member of the Council and Commander of Charles County until July 3, 1654.

He made his home at De La Brooke on the Patuxent until 1652, when he removed to Brooke Place on Battle Creek, adjoining De La Brooke. De La Brooke Manor stood one mile from the river on the brow of the hill, fifty yards north of the road leading to the present De La Brooke. It was a brick building thirty by forty, with a steep roof and dormer windows, and heavily wainscoted. Destroyed by fire in 1894, a mass of moss-covered brick and a huge excavation mark the spot where stood the first manor on the Patuxent. Here, July 19, 1662, the Council of Maryland met with Governor Charles Calvert. The lower part of De La Brooke came into the possession of John Francis Taney. The grave of Robert Brooke is at Brooke Place Manor in Calvert County. The old spring and graveyard are still preserved, moss-covered, and luxuriant vines covering them nearly completely.

Robert Brooke married (first), February 25, 1627, Mary Baker, who was born at Battle in Sussex, England, and died in 1663, daughter of Thomas Baker and his wife, Mary Engham, daughter of Sir Thomas Engham. Robert Brooke married (second), May 11, 1635, Mary Mainwaring, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, D. D., Dean of Worcester and Bishop of St. David's. She was born at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, and died November 29, 1663. He left a written memorandum of his family, and it is still preserved by his descendants. One of the eleven children of his second marriage was *Roger (1)*, of whom further.

(G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. I, pp. 40-42. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 67-69. Samuel Tyler: "Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney," pp. 20-25. Browning: "Americans of Royal Descent." L. B. Thomas: "Genealogical Notes Containing the Pedigree of the Thomas Family of Maryland, and Connected Families," pp. 41-45. "Ancestral Records and Portraits" (The Grafton Press), Vol. II, pp. 550, 564. "Old Manors on the Patuxent." Records in possession of descendants:)

II. Roger (1) Brooke, Sr., son of Robert and Mary (Mainwaring) Brooke, was born at Brecknock College in Wales (the Episcopal residence of his maternal grandfather, the Bishop of St. David's, after whom he was named), September 20, 1637, and died at Battle Creek, Calvert County, Maryland, April 8, 1700. In his thirteenth year he came to America with his parents and after reaching manhood made his home at Battle Creek. He was one of the justices of the county from 1674 to 1684 and was one of the quorum from 1679 to 1684. On April 18, 1684, he was commissioned High Sheriff and served in this office until May 30, 1695, when he was again made one of the quorum. His will, dated April 5, 1700, and proved May 3, 1700 (Annapolis, *Liber* VI, folio 384), mentions sons Roger, James, John, and Basil, and daughter Ann "Daking." His son, Roger (2), Jr., made the following entry in his family record: "My father, Mr. Roger Brooke Senr. second sone to Robert Brooke Esqr. By Mary his second Wife, Departed this life ye 8th of April 1700 and Lyes Buried in ye grave yard at his own plantation at Battell Creeke, between his wives. Ye first was Mrs. Dorothy Neale and ye second Mrs. Mary Wolseley; whaire lyes Buried two Daughters by his second wife: Cassandra and Mary and my eldest Sone Roger Brooke who departed this life the 28th day of May 1705 in ye second yere of his age."

Roger (1) Brooke, Sr., married (first) Dorothy Neale. (Neale—American Line —II.) He married (second) Mary Wolseley, daughter of Walter Wolseley, Esq., and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Wolseley, of Staffordshire, England. The oldest of the three children of his first marriage, all born in Calvert County, Maryland, was *Roger (2), Jr.,* of whom further.

("Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 69, 71-72. G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. I, pp. 40-42, 329, 492; Vol. II, pp. 58, 69. Records in possession of descendants.)

III. Roger (2) Brooke, Jr., eldest son of Roger (1) Brooke, Sr., and Dorothy (Neale) Brooke, was born at Battle Creek, Calvert County, Maryland, "ye 12th day of April," 1673, and died in Prince George's County, Maryland, in August, 1718.

Roger (2) Brooke, Jr., married, February 23, 1702, Elizabeth Hutchins. (Hutchins II-B.) The second of their ten children was *James (1),* of whom further.

("Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 187-88. L. B. Thomas: "Genealogical Notes Containing the Pedigree of the Thomas Family of Maryland and Connected Families," p. 219. G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. II, pp. 73, 148, 346-47. "Wills," Liber XXIII, p. 465, Annapolis. Records in possession of descendants.)

IV. James (1) Brooke, son of Roger (2) Brooke, Jr., and Elizabeth (Hutchins) Brooke, was born at Battle Creek, February 21, 1705, and died 3-11-1784. He was the first of the family seated at "Brooke Grove," which estate was patented to him by Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore, on April 11, 1745. James (1) Brooke held many thousand acres of land in Prince George's County, afterward Frederick and Montgomery counties. He never cared to hold public office, but lived the life of a country gentleman on his beautiful estate in Prince George's County.

James (1) Brooke married, in June, 1725, Deborah Snowden. (Snowden V-A.) The oldest of their six children was *James (2),* of whom further.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, pp. 233-34. Records in possession of descendants.)

V. James (2) Brooke, son of James (1) and Deborah (Snowden) Brooke, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, February 26, 1730-31, and died August 21, 1769. He was a devout Christian, and is said to have been the first gentleman in Maryland to free his slaves, liberating twenty-two, an action which it is stated greatly displeased his father, who was a large owner of slaves.

James (2) Brooke married (authorized by Fairfax Monthly Meeting of Friends, 10-30-1759) Hannah Janney. (Janney—American Line—IV.) One of their three children was *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI. Elizabeth Brooke, daughter of James (2) and Hannah (Janney) Brooke, was born 6-25-1762, and died 11-29-1853. She moved her membership to Indian Spring Monthly Meeting, 7-27-1782. She married George Ellicott. (Ellicott V.)

(Records in possession of descendants.)

(The Janney Line).

It appears from Shirley's "Noble and Gentle Men of England," Burke's "Landed Gentry," and Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," that the family of Janney (or Jenney) were "considered to be" a branch of the House of De Gisneto, De Gisne, or Gyney, of Heverland, Norfolk, though a complete line of descent therefrom is not in all cases given, and none apparently shows a continuous line back to the time of the Conquest, when the first of the family is supposed to have come to England. Doubtless all the Janneys and Jenneys are descended from the progenitor of this Norfolk family of Gyney, and it is probably from a younger son of one of the early Lords of Heverland that the Cheshire Janneys were descended. One writer states that Thomas Janney, the first of the line in America, was "apparently of the Frisby Hall Derby, 1563." The first mention of the family in the county of Cheshire was in the fourteenth century. The first Janney entry in both the Prestbury and Wilmslow registers is the marriage in 1561 of Peter Smyth and Elizabeth Janney, though as early as 1408 a John Janney was present at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Although there is a copy in the Bishop's registry at Chester of the will of Edward Janny, of Manchester, merchant, dated July 22, 1553, the earliest original Janney will, now preserved at Chester, is that of Thomas Janney, of Styall, 1602. From this will it appears that the father of Thomas Janney was named Randle and left a will, which is not preserved at Chester, and the registrars at Somerset House, London, and Minster Yard, York, state it is not to be

found. As he is stated to have left legacies to his granddaughters, Margaret and Anne, who were christened in 1593 and 1595, he must have been living in the former year, and probably in the latter.

(Miles White, Jr.: "The Quaker Janneys of Cheshire," Southern History Association, Vol. VIII. W. W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 54-55.)

(The Family in England).

I. Thomas (1) Janney, son of Randle Janney, of Styall, parish of Wilmeslow, Cheshire, England, was buried March 5, 1602. His will was dated September 23, 1601, and in it he mentions his father as having left legacies to his daughters. Thomas Janney was possessed of considerable lands in Cheshire, which he devised to his sons Randle and Harry, his personal estate going to his other children. Thomas (1) Janney married (first), December 7, 1578, Jane Worthington, who was buried on August 10, 1589. He married (second), November 4, 1590, Katharine Cash. Among the children of his first marriage was *Randle,* of whom further.

(Ibid Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Randle Janney, son of Thomas and Jane (Worthington) Janney, was baptized February 23, 1579, and was buried October 30, 1613, having lived and died at Styall, Cheshire. He married, July 14, 1602, Ellen Alrood, who was buried January 13, 1644. They had four children, the eldest being *Thomas (2),* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Thomas (2) Janney, son of Randle and Ellen (Alrood) Janney, was baptized June 27, 1605, and died December 14, 1692. He and his wife joined the Society of Friends and were buried in the Friends' burying ground at Mobberly, Cheshire.

He married, September 3, 1625, Elizabeth Worthington, who died December 19, 1681. They had six children, the fifth being *Thomas (3),* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(The Family in America).

I. Thomas (3) Janney, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Worthington) Janney, was born in Styall, Cheshire, England, was baptized there January 11, 1634, and died February 12, 1696-97.

When he was twenty-one years old Thomas (3) Janney joined the Society of Friends and preached the gospel in many parts of England and Ireland. In 1663 and at other times he suffered distress of goods for tithes. In 1669 he visited Ireland, convincing many to join with the Friends. He wrote the preface to a book by Alexander Laurence entitled "An Answer to a Book Published by Richard Smith," in 1677, and in 1679 he and thirty-two others signed a testimony against William Rogers, of Bristol, for having written against a book by Robert Barclay. He is mentioned as having served on various committees of Morley Monthly Meeting and was well known to George Fox and William Penn.

On June 12, 1682, Thomas (3) Janney purchased from William Penn a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and in 1683 he came to America with his family and two servants, settling at Makefield, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. By the registry of arrivals it appears that he, his wife, four sons, and two

servants arrived in the Delaware River the 29th of 7th month, 1683, in the "Endeavor," of London. He became a prominent man and from 1684, when he qualified as a member, he was one of the Provincial Council until 1686. In 1685 he was commissioned one of the justices of the courts of Bucks County, which commission was renewed, January 2, 1689-90. He was one of the commission of twelve men appointed to divide the county into townships in 1690 and filled many other important positions. In 1695 he went, in company with Griffith Owen, on a religious visit to England, attending many meetings in England and Wales. He was stricken sick and died at his sister's house in Cheshire, February 12, 1696-97, in much quietness of mind, and was buried on the fifteenth of that month at Mobberley. The residence of Thomas (3) Janney in England is described in Friends' records as Pownall Fee, except in the vital records of his daughter, Martha, where it is given as Cheadle. It is thus inferred that they lived at Styall, though for a year or two they lived at Cheadle. A letter to him from Phineas Pemberton, dated 5-3-1682, requesting him to come to the funeral of his daughter, Ann, is addressed "Thomas Janney, Shadow Moss, Cheshire."

Thomas (3) Janney married, at Pownall Fee, Cheshire, 9-24-1660, Margery Heath, of Horton, Staffordshire, who died in 1697. One of their six children was *Abel,* of whom further.

(S. M. Janney: "History of the Religious Society of Friends," Vol. II, p. 393; Vol. III, p. 53. W. W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 56-57. Records in possession of descendants, compiled from: Besse: "Sufferings of the Quakers," Vol. I, pp. 104-05. Rutty: "History of Friends in Ireland," p. 132. Joseph Smith: "Catalogue of Friends Books." Evan: "Exposition," p. 27. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. VIII, p. 330; Vol. IX, p. 226. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, pp. 624, 743. "The Friend," Vol. XXVII, p. 340. "Piety Promoted," Vol. I, p. 228.)

II. Abel Janney, son of Thomas (3) and Margery (Heath) Janney, was born 10-29-1671. In 1683 he came to Pennsylvania with his parents and other members of the family. He was justice of the peace in 1708 and 1710 and a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1710 and 1721.

Abel Janney married (authorized by Chesterfield, New Jersey, Monthly Meeting), 6-18-1700, Elizabeth Stacy, of Dorehouse, Yorkshire, England, born 8-17-1673, daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy, and granddaughter of George and Sarah (Heath) Ely, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England. Mahlon Stacy, who died in 1784, came to New Jersey in 1687 and has been called the "founder of Trenton," New Jersey.

Abel and Elizabeth (Stacy) Janney were the parents of *Amos,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants, compiled from: "Pennsylvania Magazine," April, 1903, p. 235. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, pp. 744, 745, 755, 757. W. W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County," Vol. III, p. 57. R. P., W. S. and D. B. Ely: "Ely, Revell and Stacye Families," p. 56. "State Records," Trenton, New Jersey, Liber B, p. 483. Hunter: "History of Hallamshire," p. 488.)

III. Amos Janney, son of Abel and Elizabeth (Stacy) Janney, was born 11-15-1711. Amos "Jenney" and wife being then in Virginia, received, 8-2-1733, from Falls Monthly Meeting a certificate of removal, which was presented 6-17-1734, to Nottingham Monthly Meeting, Cecil County, Maryland, the nearest meeting to their new home.

Amos Janney married, in 1729 (authorized 12-7-1728, by Falls Monthly Meeting), Mary Yardley, born 8-4-1707, died in 1767, daughter of Thomas (2) and Ann (Biles) Yardley and granddaughter of Thomas (1) Yardley. Ann Biles was a daughter of

William and Johanna Biles. William Biles died 3-28-1710. Amos and Mary (Yardley) Janney were the parents of *Hannah,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants, compiled from: "Pennsylvania Magazine," April, 1903, p. 236. "Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Deeds," Book VII, p. 37. "Yardley Family," p. 23. "Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. IX, pp. 52, 53, 55, etc. Scharf: "History of Delaware," Vol. I, pp. 81-87.)

IV. Hannah Janney, daughter of Amos and Mary (Yardley) Janney, was born 11-28-1736, and died 3-5-1776. She is mentioned in the will of Mary Janney (proved 8-10-1767) as her "dear Hannah Brooke wife of James." She married James (2) Brooke. (Brooke—American Line—V.)

(Records in possession of descendants, compiled from: "Loudoun County, Virginia, Wills," Book A, p. 169. "The Friend," Vol. XXXIII, p. 248. "Fairfax Monthly Meeting Records.")

(The Snowden Line).

Snowden, also spelled Snowdon, is a surname of locality origin. Though the loftiest mountain in Wales is known as Mount Snowden, surname authorities do no believe that this surname was derived from the name of the mountain, because Welsh surnames only rarely are of local origin. They seem to agree that some small place, now no longer in existence or known, was the original source of the surname.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

I. Major Richard (1) Snowden, first of this family to be of record, was of Wales. He held a major's commission under Cromwell and emigrated to Maryland in the seventeenth century.

He married, but the name of his wife is not known. They were the parents of *Richard (2),* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Captain Richard (2) Snowden, son of Major Richard (1) Snowden, died May 20, 1711. The record of his death in "All Hallows Church Records," page 86, reads literally as follows: "May 20, 1711, was buried Richard Snowden, the elder of the three of the name and family." Other entries regarding the Snowdens are in All Hallows Register, proving that some of the family must have been identified with this church.

In 1688 he was captain of a company of militia whose activities were against the Indians, when uprisings amongst the unfriendly tribes endangered the lives of the inhabitants of the Province.

The earliest records found relative to the first of the Snowdens in Maryland is in Anne Arundel County Court House, Annapolis, where it is recorded that "January 11, 1669, George Yates of Anne Arundel county, 'gent,' sold to Richard Snowden and Thomas Linthicombe of the same county, for 11,000 lbs. of tobacco a parcel of land called 'Iron Mine' in Anne Arundel county at the head of South River in said county on the west side of the south branch of the said river"; the records also show on June 8, 1675, Thomas Linthicombe sold his part of the "Iron Mine" to Richard Snowden, the extent of the tract being five hundred acres. This was the beginning of the iron industry in the Province of Maryland, which grew to great proportions during the life of his grandson. On August 13, 1681, he is mentioned in a report to Lord Baltimore's Council regarding the Indians, who then menaced the houses and plantations owned by him and

Mr. Duvall. On February 26, 1685, a tract of land was granted by Lord Baltimore to Richard Snowden containing 1976 acres of land, which was named "Robin Hood Forest." It was situated on the forks of the Patuxent River, Anne Arundel County. Another tract of land called "Godwell," containing eight hundred and five acres, was purchased by Richard Snowden from William Parker on August 14, 1688, situated at the head of South River.

The first mention of Captain Snowden in the records by his military title was on October 9, 1695, when he was named as one of the commissioners "to adjust the accounts of John Duvall, late administrator of Henry Ridgely." A year later we find him mentioned in the Maryland archives as one of the military officers in Anne Arundel County, who signed an address to King William and Queen Mary of England. Although originally a member of the Society of Friends, Captain Snowden forsook for a time the teachings of his faith in accepting a military commission. Later his conscience so troubled him that he appeared before the West River Monthly Meeting, asking forgiveness, acknowledging his fault and requesting reinstatement in the Meeting, 21st day, 1st month, 1704.

Captain Richard (2) Snowden married Elizabeth Grosse, daughter of Roger Grosse and sister of John Grosse, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, who, in his will, dated December 4, 1675, bequeathed to his sister, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Snowden, four hundred acres of land on the Wye River, Talbot County, Maryland. Roger Grosse, an early official under Lord Baltimore, appeared in the Province as early as 1652. He was one of the gentlemen justices and commissioners of peace for Anne Arundel County, being first named by Lord Baltimore's Council on July 12, 1658, and again in 1661-65.

Captain Richard (2) and Elizabeth (Grosse) Snowden had two sons, *Richard (3)*, of whom further, and Samuel Snowden.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, pp. 102-04. Records in possession of descendants.)

III. Captain Richard (3) Snowden, son of Captain Richard (2) and Elizabeth (Grosse) Snowden, eldest son, by the law of primogeniture, inherited his father's large estate and personal property, the latter, according to the inventory, amounting to £2,000. He is first mentioned in public records in connection with military affairs, July 22, 1695, as having signed a receipt for a barrel of gunpowder from one Michael Greenberry by the order of the Governor. He also signed as a military officer the address to their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary of England, as recorded in the Maryland archives under date of 1696. He built about the year 1690 the famous Birmingham Manor House, in which mansion for two centuries generations of the Snowden family entertained their friends with true Southern hospitality.

A description of this colonial mansion, preserved in the family, reads as follows: "Situated on the beautiful Patuxent River, in Anne Arundel County, Birmingham Manor House stood on a site overlooking the river on one side and a lordly estate of rolling fields and wooded park on the other side. Modelled after the old English half-shingled brick mansions, it was quaintly interesting with its deep recessed windows reaching to the second floor." This ancestral seat was destroyed by fire, August 20, 1891.

To his already large holdings, Captain Richard (3) Snowden added another estate of one thousand acres called "Snowden's Manor," receiving a grant from Lord Baltimore, May 24, 1715, his property in all aggregating nearly 30,000 acres. There is no record of the death of Captain Richard (3) Snowden, and he seems to have left no will.

Captain Richard (3) Snowden married Mary Linthicum, who died in 1699, daughter of Thomas and Jane Linthicum. Thomas Linthicum died in 1701.

Child:

1. *Richard (4)*, of whom further.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, pp. 104-05. Records in possession of descendants.)

IV. Richard (4) Snowden, son of Captain Richard (3) and Mary (Linthicum) Snowden, besides inheriting the large estates of his father, received additional grants from Lord Baltimore, which increased his holdings to such an extent that he became one of the greatest landed proprietors in Maryland, exceeded only by the Carrolls of Carrollton. The Colonial records show him to have owned 26,000 acres of the finest land on the Western Shore, including Snowden's Manor, Snowden's Manor Enlarged, New Birmingham, Montpelier, Snowden's Hall, Fairland, Oakland, Avondale, Woodland Hill, Alnwick, Elmwood, Brightwood, Maple Grove, and other tracts. The iron industry, inaugurated by his grandfather on the land granted him as "Iron Mine" prior to the year 1700, Richard (4) Snowden continued. He formed a company in 1726 called the Patuxent Iron Works Company, among the first ever operated in Maryland. Edmund Jennings, Judge and Register of the Land Office, Annapolis, became one of the chief stockholders, Richard (4) Snowden being the largest, and at the time of his death he was sole owner of the works.

Richard (4) Snowden married (first), May 19, 1709, Eliza Jane Coale. (First Coale Line III.) He married (second), December 19, 1717, Elizabeth Thomas. (Thomas III-B.) Two of his three daughters by his first marriage were: *Deborah,* of whom further, and *Eliza,* of whom further.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, pp. 105-06. Records in possession of descendants.)

V-A. Deborah Snowden, daughter of Richard (4) and Eliza Jane (Coale) Snowden, was born in 1705 and died 4-28-1758. She married Jane (1) Brooke. (Brooke—American Line—IV.)

(Ibid.)

V-B. Elizabeth Snowden, daughter of Richard (4) and Eliza Jane (Coale) Snowden, married John Thomas. (Thomas III-A.)

(Ibid.)

(The First Coale Line).

I. William (1) Coale, first of this line to be of record, died in 1673. He resided in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

He married Hannah, surname not known, and they were the parents of *William (2),* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

II. William (2) Coale, son of William (1) and Hannah Coale, was born 10-20-1667, and died in 1715.

He married, 7-30-1689, Elizabeth Sparrow, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kinsey) Sparrow. Thomas Sparrow died in 1675. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Hugh and Margaret Kinsey. Hugh Kinsey died in 1667.

William (2) and Elizabeth (Sparrow) Coale were the parents of *Eliza Jane,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Eliza Jane Coale, daughter of William (2) and Elizabeth (Sparrow) Coale, was born 12-3-1692, and died in 1713. She married Richard (4) Snowden. (Snowden IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Hutchins Line).

Hutchins and its variant, Hutchings, are surnames derived from Hutchin or Hutchon, the diminutive form of Hugh, found mostly in Northern England. Listed in "Kirby's Quest," Somersetshire, 1327, is John Huchom; Willelmus and Isabella Huchon are in the "Poll Tax, West Riding of Yorkshire," for 1379, as is Agnes *filia* Hugonis (daughter of Hugh).

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Francis Hutchins, American progenitor, arrived in Maryland by 1652 and died in 1698; his will was proved on July 14 of that year. He received fifty acres of land in 1652 for services performed in the Colony of Maryland. It is not known where this land was located, but at the time of his death he had a large estate in Calvert County. "Francis Hutchins demandeth fifty acres of land, same being due him for the term of service, transported in 1652." Underneath this record is the notation that said Francis Hutchins immediately assigned or sold his right to another man. The exact nature of the service he performed is not stated, but evidently it was removed from that of the ordinary indentured servant, for we soon find him holding responsible office in the Colony. The archives of Maryland list him in the capacity of burgess for Calvert County from 1682 to 1684, and from 1694 to 1697. He was justice of Calvert County from 1679 to 1698. He was of the Protestant contingent of the county. From "The Thomas Book," by L. B. Thomas, page 371, we take the following:

Francis Hutchins was commissioned a Justice of the Quorum for Calvert County, Maryland, in 1678. He was a burgess for the County in 1681 and in the Lower House in 1689. In 1690 he was named in a list of nineteen "most substantial Protestants in the Province." He was one of the commissioners at a county court held for Calvert County at Warrington, February 7, 1692, for laying out the parishes of the county.

Francis Hutchins married Mrs. Elizabeth (Sparrow-Sparrow) Johns, widow of Thomas Sparrow and of Richard Johns and daughter of Hugh and Mary (Kinsey) Sparrow. According to L. B. Thomas in "The Thomas Book," page 371, she was his second wife and, by a former one, he had a daughter Mary. No mention of a former marriage has been found in the records at Annapolis. His will, dated February 20, 1698, and proved July 14, 1698, is filed there. The text follows:

In the name of God, Amen, this twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1698, I, Francis Hutchins, make this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, to-wit.

Item: I bequeath unto my son, John Hutchins, four male negroes, six cows and calves, six hogs and their litter, my bed and furniture, also one silver tankard marked F. A.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my loving wife, Elizabeth Hutchins and my six daughters, that is to say, Margaret, Sarah, Elizabeth, Frances, Priscilla and Mary Hutchins, all the remainder of my estate when they shall have arrived at the age of sixteen years.

Item: I further devise to my son-in-law, Samuel Thomas, one negro man.

Item: I further devise to my five daughters, that is to say, Elizabeth, Sarah, Frances, Priscilla, and Mary Hutchins, all that tract of land called "Stoakley" containing seven hundred acres.

(Signed) Francis Hutchins.

Witnesses: John Taney, S. Bourne.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Mary*, of whom further.

Children of second marriage, named in will:

2. Margaret, married Abraham Johns.
3. John.
4. Sarah, married, in December, 1706, Nehemiah Birckhead.
5. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.
6. Frances.
7. Priscilla, married Richard Johns.
8. Mary, married Benjamin Hance, of Overton.

(Annapolis Court House, "Wills," Book VI, p. 104. "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. II, p. 146. G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. I, pp. 330, 519; Vol. V, p. 169. "First Settlers," Vol. IV, p. 140. L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book," p. 371. Records in possession of descendants.)

II-A. Mary Hutchins, daughter of Francis Hutchins, died in July, 1751. She married Samuel Thomas. (Thomas II.)

(Ibid.)

II-B. Elizabeth Hutchins, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Sparrow-Sparrow-Johns) Hutchins, married (first) Roger (2) Brooke, Jr. (Brooke—American Line—III.) She married (second) Captain Richard Smith.

(Annapolis Court House, "Wills," Book VI, p. 104. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. I, p. 187. Records in possession of descendants.)

(The Neale Line).

The surname Neale had among its earlier forms O'Neill and O'Neale. The O'Neale family was prominent in the history of Ireland and once held the title of King of Ulster. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the four kings of Ireland met at Castle Shane, on the estate of Lord O'Neale, to consider rebellion. Lord O'Neale opposed the venture at first, but later joined the movement. A disastrous defeat followed for Ireland and Lord O'Neale was killed; Castle Shane was burned and the only survivors of his family were two small boys. A chaplain saved their lives by hiding them among the peasantry until they could escape to France. They were taken before the kings of both France and Spain, but in spite of the fact that both monarchs had encouraged the rebellion, neither would receive the boys. The Pope insisted that one of the boys should be educated at each court. The one taken to Spain married a lady of the court of Queen Henrietta and died while on a visit to Rome. He is buried in the Church of St. Peter of Golden Mount. His son became Admiral Neale of the Spanish Navy and with his war vessels accompanied merchantmen to the American colonies to prevent capture by English ships. It is said that on one of these trips he visited Maryland, was thoroughly pleased with it, and decided to settle there. He has been regarded by some as identical with the Captain James Neale who was the American progenitor of the line recorded herewith. Captain Neale lived for some years in Spain, where he was a merchant and a representative of the

King of England. Four of Captain Neale's children were born in Spain; he was a merchant and a skilled mariner.

(Raphael T. Semmes: "Semmes and Allied Families of Maryland," pp. 239-40.)

An entirely different account of the origin of the Captain James Neale of this line is given in the "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. VII, which cites the following pedigree from the "Visitations of Bedfordshire," and gives several reasons for associating Captain James Neale with the line which follows:

I. John Neale, of County Stafford, England, was the father of *Thomas (1),* of whom further.

II. Thomas (1) Neale, son of John Neale, was of Ellesborough, Bucks County. He married Emlyn Cheshire, of Willington in Shropshire.

Children:

1. Richard, of County Bedford; married Alice Moore, daughter and heir of Thomas Moore, of Bucks.
2. *Thomas (2),* of whom further.

III. Thomas (2) Neale, second son of Thomas (1) Neale, was of Yelden, County Bedford, England. He married Goditha, daughter of Richard Throckmorton, Esq., of Hingham Park, County Northampton.

Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Raphael.
3. Jane, married Henry St. John, of Keyso, County Bedford.
4. Margaret, married Nicholas Franklin, of Thurslie, County Bedford.
5. Alice, married Robert Fitz Jeffrey, of Mylton, County Bedford.

IV. John Neale, son and heir of Thomas (2) Neale, was of Yelden, County Bedford, and Wollaston, County Northampton, England. He married (first) Jane, daughter of Marlyon Ryve, of Lysse, County Southampton. He married (second) Grace, daughter of John Butler, of Cotkenles (or Coytkenles), County Pembroke.

Children:

1. George.
2. Katherine.
3. John.
4. Henry.
5. *Raphael.* of whom further.
6. Elizabeth.
7. Thomas.
8. Edmund.
9. Henry (again).
10. Jane.
11. Grace.
12. Ellen.
13. Frances.
14. Margaret.

V. Raphael Neale, son of John Neale, was of Wollaston, County Northampton, and of Drury Lane, London. He is styled "of Drury Lane, London," and "of Wollaston." "13 April 17 James I (1618) William Rowe Gent. enters recognizance to appear and answer for his part in an affray recently fought with drawn swords between him and a certain Raphell Neale of Wolleston, County Northampton, gentleman." ("Middlesex Records," Vol. II, p. 145.)

According to the Visitation pedigree, he married "Jane, widow of ——— Forman. Docktor of physsick." The "Genealogist" (New Series, Vol. VII, p. 31) has the entry:

"9 July 1612 married with License, Raphael Neale and Jane Forman." Raphael and Jane Neale had a son, *James,* of whom further.

("Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. VII, pp. 217-18.)

(The Family in America).

I. Captain James Neale, according to the "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. VII, son of Raphael Neale, of Drury Lane, London, and Wollaston, Northamptonshire, England, was (according to "Visitation" pedigree given above) "3 yere old 1618," and was therefore born in 1615. He came to Maryland in 1635 and was a citizen of outstanding importance and a close friend of Lord Baltimore. June 19, 1641, "James Neale, Gent., demands 1,000 acres of land due him for transporting himself and five servants into the Province since the year 1635." He appears on record in Maryland as early as 1638, coming in the "St. Nicholas." In connection with James Neale's request for 1,000 acres, Governor Leonard Calvert wrote: "I would have laid out three hundred acres of land on St. Catherine's Creek and seven hundred acres on the west side of Wicomico Bay. This shall be your warrant." The following letter from Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, to his brother and representative in Maryland, is also on record: "Dear Brother: I pray cause that part of Delaware Bay in which the Dutch are seated to be made into a county, and a sufficient quantity of land to be set aside for that purpose. Please appoint Captain James Neale commander of it."

By the terms of a special warrant from Lord Baltimore, dated in London, July 25, 1641, Captain Neale received a patent, dated 31, October, 1642, for a manor of 2,000 acres "to be called Wollεston Manηor, with Court Leet and Court Baron." This manor, situated in what was later Charles County, Maryland, was long the principal residence of the Neale family. The fact that James Neale called his Maryland manor "Wollaston," is a strong indication of his descent from the Northamptonshire family, and it may be fairly safely assumed that he was the son of Raphael Neale, of Drury Lane, London, and Wollaston, County Northampton, mentioned in the "Visitation" pedigree. In 1684 James Neale left by will "to the poor of St. Giles' Parish, near London, five pounds to be sent to Mr. Henry Varrin." This undoubtedly refers to the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, then and for some time thereafter on the outskirts of London, and it was probably James Neale's former residence. Drury Lane passes directly through this parish, and it can thus be seen that both Raphael and James Neale were evidently residents of the same London parish. Taken in connection with other points, this bit of evidence would seem to leave little doubt that Captain James Neale, of Maryland, and James Neale, "3 yere old 1618," the son of Raphael Neale of Drury Lane and Wollaston, are identical. Another indication of their relationship is the fact that Captain Neale had a grandson Raphael, and the name appears several times later in the family.

Carrying out a commission from Governor Calvert, Captain James Neale went to Boston in 1642 with two pinnaces to buy mares and sheep. Having his money in drafts on Lord Baltimore, not then negotiable because of war in England, Captain Neale failed in his object and, in addition, had to abandon one of the vessels, which had become rotten and worm-eaten. He returned to Maryland and, April 15, 1643, was commissioned a member of the Council of Maryland. On November 18 of that year he became a commissioner for the treasury of the Province of Maryland, and in September, 1644, he was again appointed councillor.

Between this last date and the year 1647 Captain Neale returned to Europe, placing his father-in-law, Benjamin Gill, in charge of his Maryland affairs. During his absence from Maryland, Captain Neale lived in Spain and Portugal, engaging in commerce. On several occasions he was employed by the King of England and the Duke of York. In 1660, as the agent of Lord Baltimore, he went to Amsterdam to protest against the Dutch settling on the Delaware. Lord Baltimore issued a special order, January 9, 1659-60, stating that "whereas Captain James Neale, formerly an inhabitant of Maryland, has been absent from the Province for some years, and now desires to return, he is to have full liberty to do so, as also to possess such lands as he has a right to, and to enter and trade freely in any port in Maryland." James Neale returned to Maryland and, October 12, 1661, qualified as a member of the Council. He attended his last council meeting April 9, 1662. In 1665-66, he represented Charles County in the Maryland Assembly. He petitioned for and obtained, in 1659, by special Act of the Assembly, the naturalization of his children, Henrietta Maria, James, Dorothy, and Anthony Neale, born of his wife Anne, during the time of their residence in foreign parts. Under date of December 3, 1670, Captain Neale deeded "Amptill Grange," three hundred and fifty acres in Calvert County, "west side, north fork of the Patuxent River," to his daughter, Dorothy Brooke, and son-in-law, Roger Brooke. In 1683 he was appointed one of the commissioners to lay out towns and ports in Charles County, Maryland.

Captain James Neale died in Charles County in 1684, leaving a will, dated November 27, 1683, and probated March 29, 1684. In it he bequeathed "to my sons James and Anthony Neale, all those tracts of land, negroes, etc., which I have formerly given them. To my grandson, Raphael Neale, all that 100 acres I bought of Arthur Turner in Charles County. To my grandchildren, James and Dorothy Brooke, personal estate, and I appoint my son-in-law William Boarman to oversee it. To my granddaughter Jane Boarman, personal estate, and I appoint her father William Boarman to oversee it. To my grandson James Lloyd, 5000 lb tobacco. To the poor of St. Giles' Parish, near London, 5 pounds to be sent to Mr. Henry Varrin. To my daughter Henrietta Maria Lloyd, personal estate . . . . " etc.

The will of Anne Neale, of Charles County, widow of James, was dated June 28, 1697, and proved June 3, 1698.

Captain James Neale married Ann Gill, who died in 1698, daughter of Benjamin Gill, who held considerable land in Maryland. Benjamin Gill, father-in-law of Captain James Neale, came to Maryland in 1642. Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in a letter of introduction to his brother, Governor Leonard Calvert, dated November 16, 1642, directs that whereas this year John Pile and Benjamin Gill intend to transport themselves and others into Maryland, acting in partnership, they are to have one hundred acres apiece for themselves, and land in proportion for others transported, according to the conditions of plantation bearing date November 10, 1641. October 29, 1649, Benjamin Gill demands one thousand acres for transporting himself and others into the Province in the year 1642, and a warrant issued to lay out the land next to the land of James Neale. July 20, 1660, Lord Baltimore, in a letter to Philip Calvert, directs that, whereas Captain James Neale married the daughter and heiress of Benjamin Gill, the said Captain Neale is to have the land due said Benjamin Gill by warrant dated November 1, 1642. Benjamin Gill died November 22, 1655, at the house of Nicholas Causin at Port Tobacco, Charles County, having made a verbal will whereby he left (among other bequests) a legacy of five hundred pounds of tobacco to his cousin Robert Cole, of St. Mary's County, and directed that, in case his son-in-law, James Neale,

did not return to Maryland, his estate should be divided by his executors. Letters of administration on the estate of Mr. Gill were first issued to Robert Cole. Subsequently, May 27, 1658, Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, ordered the administration turned over to William Bretton, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, who acted in behalf of Captain James Neale, who was absent from the Colony at that time. The administration papers name Captain Neale as husband of Ann, daughter and heiress of Benjamin Gill.

Captain James and Ann (Gill) Neale were the parents of five children, including *Dorothy*, of whom further.

(Raphael T. Semmes: "Semmes and Allied Families of Maryland," pp. 239-40. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. VII, pp. 217-18. "Maryland Archives," Vol. II, p. 90; Vol. III, pp. 78, 131, 140, 159. "Maryland Land Office Records," Liber ABH, folio 95. "Charles County, Maryland, Wills," Liber A, No. 2, folio 175; Liber IV, folio 40; on file in Annapolis. "Calvert County, Maryland, Deeds," Liber XVI, folio 3. Raphael T. Semmes: "Manuscript Material on the Neale and Taney Families," at the Maryland Historical Society. Paul Wilstack: "Potomac Landing." E. D. Niell: "Terra Mariae," pp. 74, 160. "Administration Records, 1658," p. 73, on file in Annapolis. "Early Maryland Settlers," Vol. II, p. 95; Vol. IV, p. 543. "Ancestral Records and Portraits" (The Grafton Press), Vol. II, pp. 548-58. "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. I, p. 131; Vol. II, p. 138. "Maryland Archives," Vol. II, p. 90.)

II. Dorothy Neale, daughter of Captain James and Ann (Gill) Neale, was born in Spain, while her father was residing there as a merchant and diplomatic agent for the English Court. She came to America with him and was naturalized in Maryland by a special Act of the Assembly. She evidently died prior to November, 1683, since she is not mentioned in her father's will made at that time, although her three children are named in it. She married Roger (1) Brooke, Sr. (Brooke—American Line—II.)

(E. D. Niell: "Terra Mariae," p. 74. "Ancestral Records and Portraits" (The Grafton Press), Vol. II, p. 550.)

(The Fox Line).

Fox, as a surname, is derived from the nickname "the fox," one of a somewhat cunning disposition. Quite apparently it was not intended to be actually uncomplimentary, or the name would not have been so frequently and willingly accepted. The "Yorkshire Poll Tax," of 1379, has a very large number of instances.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Francis (1) Fox, first of this line to be of record, died in 1670. He was of Wiltshire, England, whence he removed to the parish of St. Germain's, in Cornwall.

He married Dorothy Kekewick, of Exeter, Cornwall, England, who died in 1693.

Child:

1. *Frances (2)*, of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants, compiled from: "Fox, Ellicott and Evans Families," pp. 65-68.)

II. Francis (2) Fox, son of Francis (1) and Dorothy (Kekewick) Fox, was born in 1647 and died in 1704. He and his wife Tabitha resided in St. Germain's Parish, Cornwall, England.

He married, 3-30-1686, Tabitha Croker, who died in 1730, daughter of George Croker.

Child:

1. *Mary*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Mary Fox, daughter of Francis (2) and Tabitha (Crocker) Fox, died 3-19-1759. She married Andrew (2) Ellicott. (Ellicott II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Amos Line).

Amos, also spelled Amoss, is a surname of baptismal derivation. Surname authorities, however, disagree as to its font name source, some believing it to have been derived from the personal name Amos, others from the personal name Amys or Amice. The latter is the popular English form of the Old French *Aimée.*

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

I. William (1) Amos, American progenitor, was born in 1690, died in 1775, and was buried at "Mt. Soma," near Fallston, Maryland. He emigrated from England before 1735 and settled in that portion of Maryland which was later taken from Baltimore County and incorporated, in 1773, as Harford County. He was a member of the Church of England. At his death he left large estates. In his will, dated 3-10-1759, he mentions his wife Ann.

William (1) Amos married Ann, surname not known.

Child:

1. *William (2),* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

II. William (2) Amos, son of William (1) and Ann Amos, was born 3-1-1717 and died 2-26-1814. Born an Episcopalian, he served during the Colonial Wars in 1737 as lieutenant of the Provincial Militia. He was lieutenant of the 6th Company, 42d Regulars of Maryland, under Colonel William Smith, and in the brigade commanded by General Thomas M. Foreman. After his term of service he returned home, joined the Society of Friends, and was a prominent minister and elder for many years. He was one of the builders of the Fallston Meetinghouse and was opposed to slavery.

William (2) Amos married Hannah McComas:

Child:

1. *Mary,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Mary Amos, daughter of William (2) and Hannah (McComas) Amos, was born in 1755 and died 4-17-1813. She married Elisha Tyson. (Tyson IV.)

m. 5-1776

(Ibid.)

(The Shoemaker Line).

The Pennsylvania family of Shoemaker is of pure German origin. The earliest record of the family begins at about the middle of the seventeenth century, when several of the name were residents of the little rural village of Kriegsheim, Upper Rhine, some thirty miles from Worms, in the midst of the fertile valley of the Palatinate. They were among the early disciples of Menno Simon until about 1659, when William Ames and George Rolfe went to Kriegsheim to preach the doctrines of George Fox. Among the converts of Ames and Rolfe at Kreigsheim were Peter and George Schumacher, both of whom suffered persecution for "Truth's sake" as recorded in "Besse's Sufferings of Quakers."

William Penn visited Kriegsheim early in 1682 and induced a number of Palatinates, both Mennonists and Friends, to found a colony in his new Province of Pennsylvania. As a result of this visit, three of the family of Schumacher, Jacob, Peter and George, emigrated to Pennsylvania at different periods.

I. George (1) Shoemaker, third of the Kriegsheim family to emigrate, lived until 1686 at Kriegsheim, where nine children were born to him. He was a member of the Society of Friends. With his wife Sarah and children, George, Abraham, Barbara, Isaac, Susanna, Elizabeth and Benjamin, he sailed on the ship "Jeffries" for Philadelphia, but died on the passage, his family arriving in Philadelphia, March 20, 1685-86. His widow purchased, February 29, 1686-87, two hundred acres in Cheltenham Township, near the present town of Ogontz, long known as Shoemakertown, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County.

George (1) Shoemaker married at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1662, Sarah, surname not known, who was living in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1708, when she conveyed to her son, George, one hundred and sixty acres of her original two hundred-acre tract, situated in Pennapecca, now Abington. She and her children attended the Friends' Meeting. The oldest of the eight children was *George (2),* of whom further.

(B. H. Shoemaker: "Genealogy of the Shoemaker Family of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania," pp. 8, 9, 11, 12, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26. J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 434-35. Records in possession of descendants.)

II. George (2) Shoemaker, son of George (1) and Sarah Shoemaker, was born in Germany about 1663 and died in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1741. He is described in early deeds as a planter. He improved his mother's land, also the land which he inherited and that which his wife inherited, the last amounting to six hundred acres. In 1708 he added by purchase from his mother one hundred and sixty acres to his property. He was a patron of Francis Daniel Pastorius' school. In 1711 he served on a committee to lay out the new highway which formed the line of the York Road, from Philadelphia to the Delaware River. He carried on a tanning business, with tan yards on the east side of York Road.

George (2) Shoemaker married (first), 12-14-1694, at Abington Friends' Meeting, Sarah Wall. (Wall III.) He married (second), about 1711, Christiana Brown, who died 6-8-1752. The second of the six children of his first marriage was *Isaac,* of whom further.

(B. H. Shoemaker: "Genealogy of the Shoemaker Family of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania," pp. 20-23, 24, 27, 32, 33. J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 436-37. Records in possession of descendants.)

III. Isaac Shoemaker, son of George (2) and Sarah (Wall) Shoemaker, was born at Shoemakertown, Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1700, and died October 23, 1741. He inherited from his father that part of the old homestead at Shoemakertown, containing the old house erected by his grandfather, Richard Wall, in which the first Friends' Meetings were held, located on the west side of York Road, at the northern end of the present town.

Isaac Shoemaker married Dorothy Penrose. (Penrose II.) At her husband's death she was left the sole custodian of his estate for the benefit of their seven children, all of whom were minors.

Dorothy Shoemaker, widow, January 6, 1746, entered into an agreement with Richard Mather, who had married her sister, Sarah Penrose, and John Tyson, of Abington, son of Reynier, "to build on the land now in the tenure or possession of the said Dorothy Shoemaker, in the said township of Cheltenham, a corn-grist Water-mill, to be built and owned jointly and in partnership, between the said parties," Dorothy to retain a one-half interest and Mather and Tyson each a one-fourth interest therein. It was to be built "opposite ye said Dorothy's garden at ye place of ye crick, commonly called and known by ye name of ye Sheep Washing Place." The mill erected under this agreement was owned and operated by the descendants of Dorothy Shoemaker for just a century, being sold in 1846 to Charles Bosler.

Isaac and Dorothy (Penrose) Shoemaker were the parents of *Esther,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

IV. Esther Shoemaker, daughter of Isaac and Dorothy (Penrose) Shoemaker, was born 4-2-1732, and died in Baltimore County, Maryland, 9-8-1786. She moved to Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1783, taking a certificate to the Gunpowder Monthly Meeting. She married Isaac Tyson. (Tyson III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Penrose Line).

I. Captain Bartholomew Penrose, American progenitor, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 11-17-1711, and was buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He came to Philadelphia in 1700, having resided just prior to his emigration at Bristol, England, where his brother, Thomas Penrose, was a prominent and wealthy shipbuilder. Soon after his settlement in Philadelphia, Captain Bartholomew Penrose engaged in the shipbuilding business, and about 1706 built the "Diligence," having for a partner in her ownership and equipment William Penn, and also Colonel William Trent, James Logan and others. The earlier voyages of the "Diligence" to foreign parts on commercial ventures were made under the direct command of Captain Penrose, as shown by Penn's correspondence of that date.

Captain Bartholomew Penrose married, in 1693, Hester or Esther Leech. (Leech III.) She married (second) Nathaniel Pool.

Child:

1. *Dorothy,* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1096. Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Dorothy Penrose, daughter of Captain Bartholomew and Hester or Esther (Leech) Penrose, was born in 1707 and died 10-11-1764. She married Isaac Shoemaker. (Shoemaker III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Leech Line).

I. Toby or *Tobias Leech,* American progenitor and son of Tobias Leech, of Cheltenham, England, was baptized there 1-1-1652-53, died in Cheltenham Township, Pennsylvania, 11-13-1726, and was buried at Trinity Church, Oxford, Pennsylvania, of which he was a member. He came to Pennsylvania early in 1682, with his wife Esther and at

least one child, and accompanied by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ashmead. In conjunction with John Ashmead, Richard Wall and Everard Bolton, he purchased one thousand acres of land in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, which township was named for his native town in England. His share of the 1,000 acres was three hundred acres, the surveys to the several purchasers with him being made under warrants dated November 10, 1682. He erected a corn and fulling mill and became one of the substantial business men of that section, and also became a large landed, proprietor, owning at the time of his death 2,700 acres of land, his home plantation of 600 acres, two other plantations of 500 acres each in Philadelphia, 500 acres in Chester County, and 600 acres in New Castle County. He maintained large hunting grounds, kept up by his sons and grandsons, which was said to have given the name to Fox Chase, located on one of his plantations in Philadelphia County. In 1713 he was elected to the Provincial Assembly and became one of its prominent members, being regularly reëlected until 1720.

Toby or Tobias Leech married, at Gloucester (England) Friends' Meeting, 12-12-1679, Esther Ashmead, born in 1660 died 8-11-1726, daughter of John and Mary Ashmead.

Child:

1. *Hester* or *Esther,* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 440. Records in possession of descendants.)

III. Hester or *Esther Leech,* daughter of Toby or Tobias and Esther (Ashmead) Leech, died 4-1-1713. She married Bartholomew Penrose. (Penrose I.)

(Records in possession of descendants.)

(The Wall Line).

Wall is a surname of locality origin, meaning "at the wall," from residence thereby. In early English registers it appears usually in the forms of "atte Wall" or "de la Walle."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Richard (1) Wall, American progenitor, died 3-26-1698.

He and his wife came from Gloucestershire, England, in 1682, bringing a certificate from the Meeting of Friends held at the house of Edward Edwards, at Stokes Orchard, County Gloucester, dated 4 mo. 26, 1682, which was accepted by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 10 mo., 1682. Richard (1) Wall purchased six hundred acres of land in Cheltenham Township, extending across the township, from Abington Township on the east to Bristol Township on the west, and including the site of Shoemakertown. The earliest Friends' Meeting in that section was held in his house. Richard (1) Wall, by will dated March 15, 1697-98, devised his whole estate, except six acres of land devised to Cheltenham Meeting for a burying ground, to his granddaughter, Sarah (Wall) Shoemaker, subject to a life estate to his wife Joane. After the latter's death the whole estate vested in the Shoemaker family.

Richard (1) Wall married Joane Wheel, who died 12-2-1701.

Child:

1. *Richard (2),* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 436-37. Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Richard (2) Wall, son of Richard (1) and Joan (Wheel) Wall, died 4-8-1689. He purchased one hundred acres of the homestead.

Richard (2) Wall married Rachel, surname not known.

Child:

Sarah, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Sarah Wall, daughter of Richard (2) and Rachel Wall, married George (2) Shoemaker. (Shoemaker II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Thomas Line).

I. Philip Thomas, son of Evan Thomas, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales, came to this country in 1651 and settled in the Province of Maryland. The earliest land patent in his name, dated February 19, 1651, conveyed to him five hundred acres of land called "Berkely," on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay, "in consideration that he hath in the year 1651 transported himself, Sarah, his wife, Philip, Sarah and Elizabeth his children, into our province." Between 1658 and 1672 he had patented to him various tracts of land in Anne Arundel County, near West River.

He was a lieutenant in the Puritan Army in the conflict with Lord Baltimore, the Proprietary, in 1654. March 20, 1656, he was appointed one of the six high commissioners of the Provincial Court. When Oliver Cromwell ordered the rebels to make a surrender of the captured provinces to the Proprietary, he was one of the commissioners, March 24, 1658, when the articles of surrender were signed.

Philip Thomas married, in England, Sarah Harrison, who died in 1687. Among their children were:

1. *Samuel,* of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, who married William Coale. (Second Coale Line I.)

(Records in possession of descendants, compiled from "Maryland Archives," Book B, p. 343; Book B. No. 3, p. 260.)

II. Samuel Thomas, son of Philip and Sarah (Harrison) Thomas, was born about 1656 and died prior to the date of his wife's will, February 10, 1743. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, probably as early as August 4, 1686, when Herring Creek Quarterly Meeting approved his proposal to attend the Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia. On April 13, 1688, he was appointed a committee on "drowsiness" by the West River Meeting. In 1674 a tract of seventy-two acres was surveyed for him on Talbot's Ridge, north side of West River.

Samuel Thomas married, at West River, Maryland, Monthly Meeting, 5-15-1688, Mary Hutchins. (Hutchins II-A.) They were the parents of:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, p. 96. Records in possession of descendants.)

III-A. John Thomas, son of Samuel and Mary (Hutchins) Thomas, was born 4-15-1697 and died about 1750.

He married, 4th mo. 1727, Elizabeth Snowden. (Snowden V-B.)

Child:

1. *Richard,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

III-B. Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hutchins) Thomas, was born December 29, 1698, and died in 1775. She married, as his second wife, Richard (4) Snowden. (Snowden IV.)

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, p. 106. Records in possession of descendants.)

IV. Richard Thomas, son of John and Elizabeth (Snowden) Thomas, was born in 1728.

He married, in 1752, Sarah Coale. (Second Coale Line IV.)

Child:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

1820280

V. William Thomas, son of Richard and Sarah (Coale) Thomas, was born 12-11-1771.

He married, about 1799, Martha Patrick. (Patrick III.)

Child:

1. *William John,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI. William John Thomas, son of William and Martha (Patrick) Thomas, was born at Cherry Grove, Maryland, 9-15-1813 and died in 3-21-1884. He resided in Montgomery County, Maryland.

William John Thomas married, October 19, 1837, Rebecca Mason Porter. (Porter VIII.)

Children:

1. *Mary Elizabeth,* of whom further.
2. Dr. Francis, married Beulah L. Haines.
3. Sarah, married Benjamin H. Miller.
4. Edward Porter, married Mary H. Bentley.
5. John, married Catherine D. Vickers.
6. William, born in 1848.
7. Charles, born in 1850.
8. Martha, born in 1852.

(Ibid.)

VII. Mary Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of William John and Rebecca Mason (Porter) Thomas, was born 10-24-1838 and died in 1889. She married William Wilson Moore. (Moore—American Line—IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Porter Line).

I. Peter (1) Porter, founder of the Porter family of Virginia and Maryland, was born "in 1604" or about 1602, and was living in Maryland as late as 1659. He emigrated from England in 1621, as one of the household of Edward Bleaney, the factor of the London Company in Virginia. Peter Porter sailed from Liverpool in the ship "Tyger," which for mutual aid and protection sailed at the same time and in company

with another vessel, the "Warwick." At night or during a storm, however, the two ships became separated, and the "Tyger" was attacked and captured by the Turks, but succeeded in escaping, after nearly all of the rigging had been removed, and made her way to Virginia.

Peter Porter settled first in Virginia, near the site of the present city of Norfolk. In 1648 he sold at least part of his land in Virginia, and in 1649, with many others, removed to Anne Arundel County, near Annapolis, Maryland, settling at Bustion's Point, on the Severn River. In 1659 he was granted a tract of land on Round Bay, called "Peter Porter's Ridge," and other tracts in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, long bore his name.

Peter (1) Porter married Frances, probably a daughter of Adam Dorsey.

Child:

1. *Peter (2)*, of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants, compiled from "Virginia Magazine," Vol. VI, p. 374; Vol. IX, p. 137; Vol. XVI, pp. 64, 256; Vol. XXXIX, p. 227; Vol. LV, pp. 135-62.)

II. Peter (2) Porter, son of Peter (1) and Frances Porter, is said to have been born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1640. The early settlers in the Anne Arundel region suffered much from the hostility of the Indians and, in 1676, when his son was about one year old, a large band made an attack on Peter (2) Porter's home, and he was killed, according to tradition, "after he had killed seven Indians with one shot." Some accounts say that both the father and mother were killed, but that the Indians spared the child, who seems to have been taken and cared for by his grandfather's family.

Peter (2) Porter married Sarah Howard, daughter of Samuel Howard.

Child:

1. *Peter (3)*, of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

III. Peter (3) Porter, son of Peter (2) and Sarah (Howard) Porter, was born in 1675 and died in 1755. In 1705 he had recorded a deed, dated November 12, 1679, by which "Cornelius Howard, Gent.," probably his uncle, conveyed to "Peter Porter of Anne Arundel County, orphan, heir and son of Peter Porter, late of Severn River, deceased," a portion of the tract called "Howard and Porter's Fancy." On this tract stood a "Chapel of Ease," said to have been built by Peter (3) Porter, but long since gone. It was an auxiliary of St. Anne's Church at Annapolis. He was paid for some years to act as sexton and caretaker of this old church on the Severn River, probably until his death in 1755.

Peter (3) Porter married, in 1702, Lois Shipley, daughter of Adam Shipley.

Child:

1. *Peter (4)*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV. Peter (4) Porter, son of Peter (3) and Lois (Shipley) Porter, was born about 1704 and died in 1775. When twenty-three years of age he removed from the home on the Severn to the "Christ Church district," southwest of Baltimore.

Peter (4) Porter married, in 1736, a Miss Shipley, probably his cousin.

Child:

1. *Peter (5),* of whom further.

(Ibia.)

V. Peter (5) Porter, son of Peter (4) Porter, was born about 1737.

A letter written by his grandson, Peter McGibbins, from Ellicott Mills, Baltimore County, Maryland, to Caleb Porter, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1838, mentions the death of the writer's mother (Peter (5) Porter's daughter) and mentions other persons, probably all relatives, as follows: " . . . . Father is now fourscore and upward . . . . mother's death which occurred on the 24th day of April 1834 . . . . Uncle Nathan Porter has been dead for about two years. . . . . Uncle Nathan Young is dead. . . . . Caleb Dossy (Dorsey) is dead. . . . . Joshua Young and all the old race of Elliott except Nathaniel Benjamin Elliott died within the last month. Horatio Hudson has been very low . . . . had not heard from you since Cousin Elias was in this country . . . . my love to Uncle, Aunt, and all my cousins. . . . . Very respectfully your nephew, Peter McGibbons."

Peter (5) Porter married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Child:

1. *Nathaniel* or *Nathan,* of whom further.

(Ibia.)

VI. Nathaniel Porter (in later life often called Nathan), son of Peter (5) Porter, was born at or near Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, Maryland, February 2, 1763, and died August 8, 1836. Though he was only eighteen when the battle of Yorktown was fought, there is some ground for the surmise that he was a Revolutionary soldier.

Nathaniel or Nathan Porter married, in August, 1784, Rebecca Mason, of Virginia.

Child:

1. *Edward,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VII. Edward Porter, son of Nathaniel or Nathan and Rebecca (Mason) Porter, was born about 1785. He resided in Howard County, Maryland.

Edward Porter married, November 17, 1808, Elizabeth Gassaway. (Gassaway V.)

Child:

1. *Rebecca Mason,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VIII. Rebecca Mason Porter, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Gassaway) Porter, was born December 30, 1817, and died July 24, 1889. She married William John Thomas. (Thomas VI.)

(Ibia.)

(The Gassaway Line).

I. Colonel Nicholas Gassaway, who died in or before 1691, in which year his will was proved, was of South River, in 1650.

He married Hester or Ann Besson, daughter of Captain Thomas Besson.

Child:

1. *Thomas,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants, compiled from Chart from Mary Magruder, 1926.)

II. Major Thomas Gassaway, son of Colonel Nicholas and Hester or Ann (Besson) Gassaway, was born in 1683 and died in 1739.

He married, in 1701, Susanna Hanslap, born in 1682, daughter of Captain Henry and Elizabeth Hanslap. Captain Henry Hanslap died in 1698, his widow in 1702.

Child:

1. *Nicholas,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Major Nicholas Gassaway, son of Major Thomas and Susanna (Hanslap) Gassaway, died in or before 1775, in which year his will was proved.

He married Catherine Worthington, according to one account, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ridgeley) Worthington. Another account says that Catherine Worthington's mother was a daughter of Tilghman Brice.

Child of Major Nicholas and Catherine (Worthington) Gassaway:

1. *Brice John,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV. Rev. Brice John Gassaway, son of Major Nicholas and Catherine (Worthington) Gassaway, died prior to March 5, 1816, when letters of administration on the estate of Brice J. Gassaway were granted to George Gassaway. The final account was rendered May 5, 1818, and division made to the following children: Sally, Nancy, Henry, George, Elizabeth, Kitty, and Mary.

Brice John Gassaway, who lived at Fulton, Howard County, Maryland, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army. He was a well-known preacher of the Baptist denomination.

Rev. Brice John Gassaway married Catherine Warfield. (Warfield V.)

Child:

1. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

(Ibid. Records in office of Register of Wills at Rockville, Maryland, Court House.)

V. Elizabeth Gassaway, daughter of Rev. Brice John and Catherine (Warfield) Gassaway, married Edward Porter. (Porter VII.)

(Records in possession of descendants.)

(The Warfield Line).

Warfield, as a surname, is of locality origin, being derived from the Manor of Warwelt (modern name Warfield), in the Hundred of Ripplesmere, Barrochescire (Berkshire), England. At the time of the Domesday Survey, in 1086, this manor was vested in the Crown (William the Conqueror) as tenant-in-chief, the Saxon holder having been Queen Eddid (Edith or Eadgyth), Queen of Edward the Confessor, the eldest daughter of Godwine, Earl of Wessex, and his wife Gytha, the sister of Harold. Warfield Manor afterwards came into the possession of the Nevilles, who were of Norman descent.

Windsor Forest, Berkshire, is one of the five forests mentioned by name in the Domesday Survey. The forest was at that time divided into sixteen walks, among them "Warfeilde" or "Walfelde Walke." Warfield is a village and parish, in the Hundred of Wargrave, and about eight miles to the southwest of Windsor. It contains Warfield Park, Warfield Hall and Warfield Grove.

(R. H. Spencer: "Genealogical and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland," Vol. I, pp. 212-13.)

I. Captain Richard (1) Warfield, progenitor of the family in America, was born in 1640 and died about 1703-04. He came to this country from Berkshire, England, in 1662, and settled west of Crownsville, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. His estate reached back to "Round Bay on the Severn." The rent rolls show that he held during his life "Warfield," "Warfield Right," "Hope," "Increase," "Warfield Plains," "Warfield Forest," "Warfield Addition," "Brandy," and "Warfield's Range." In 1689, then a captain, Richard (1) Warfield signed as a military officer the address to King William. He was returned as first vestryman of St. Anne's Church in 1696. He began the first westward movement of the early settlements to the unexplored frontier of Howard County in his old age. In the will of Captain John Howard is the following: "my loving brothers, Mr. Richard Warfield, and Mr. Alexander Warfield."

Captain Richard (1) Warfield married, in 1670, Elinor Browne, heiress of Captain John Browne, of London, England, who with his brother, Perequine, had a fine merchant transport trade from Annapolis with London. Elinor Browne inherited "Hope" and "Increase," "taken up by Henry Sewall and John Winter, deeded 1673, to Captain John Browne, of London." One of the four children of Captain Richard (1) and Elinor (Browne) Warfield was *Richard (2),* of whom further.

(G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," pp. 550, 551. "Ancestral Records and Portraits" (The Grafton Press), Vol. I, pp. 82-83. J. D. Warfield: "The Warfields of Maryland," p. 81. Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Captain Richard (2) Warfield, son of Captain Richard (1) and Elinor (Browne) Warfield, was born in 1676 and died in 1755. He was one of the first organizers of the public school system of the county, in 1723. For many years he was "one of his Majesties Justices," and a vestryman of St. Anne's Church from 1710 to 1729. For a long time he was a Representative of Anne Arundel County and one of the magistrates. He was also a member of the House of Burgesses from 1715 to 1735.

The obituary notice of Captain Richard (2) Warfield, in the "Maryland Gazette," reads: "On Sunday last died of pleurisy, planter of Maryland from town, in the 79th year—formerly representative of his county for many years, and many years one of our Magistrates. A gentleman of upright and unblemished character."

Captain Richard (2) Warfield married, in 1698, Ruth Cruchley, daughter of Thomas Cruchley. Their only son was *Alexander,* of whom further.

("Ancestral Records and Portraits" (The Grafton Press), Vol. I, p. 83.)

III. Alexander Warfield, only son of Captain Richard (2) and Ruth (Cruchley) Warfield, was born in 1701, "1st month and 2nd day." His will, probated in 1776, "6th month and 12th day," devises to seven sons and four daughters. He had settled, during his father's lifetime, upon "Warfield Contrivance" and "Wincopin Neck," during which time he extended his surveys along the Frederick Turnpike from Cooksville to Lisbon. He inherited the homested and became a vestryman of St. Anne's Church.

Alexander Warfield married, in 1723, "12th month and 3rd day," Dinah Davidge, who was born in 1705, daughter of Major John and Elizabeth (Hudson) Davidge. Major John Davidge was the son of Robert and Margaret (Baldwin) Davidge. The latter was the daughter of John Baldwin, who, although a member of the Anglican Church, became a convert to the teachings of George Fox and "made an open confession of his faith as a Quaker." He came to America in 1661 and settled at the head of the South River. Among the children of Alexander and Dinah (Davidge) Warfield was *Azel,* of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 83-84.)

IV. Azel Warfield, son of Alexander and Dinah (Davidge) Warfield, was born April 23, 1726.

He married, February 26, 1751, Sarah Griffith. (Griffith III.) They were the parents of a daughter, *Catherine,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

V. Catherine Warfield, daughter of Azel and Sarah (Griffith) Warfield, married Rev. Brice John Gassaway. (Gassaway IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Griffith Line).

I. William Griffith, the American progenitor, emigrated to Maryland in 1675. He married Sarah Maccubin, daughter of John and Elinor (Carroll) Maccubin.

Child:

1. *Charles,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants, compiled from Chart from Mary Magruder, 1926.)

II. Colonel Charles Griffith, son of William and Sarah (Maccubin) Griffith, was born in 1693 and died in 1771. He resided six miles from Annapolis, Maryland.

Colonel Charles Griffith married, in 1727, Catherine Baldwin, who was born in 1705 and died in 1733, daughter of John (2) and Hester (Larkin-Nicholson) Baldwin. John (2) Baldwin was a son of John (1) and Elizabeth Baldwin. Hester Larkin was a daughter of John and Elinor Larkin; she married (first) Nicholas Nicholson and (second) John (2) Baldwin. She died in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1749, "aged 100 years," and is said to have been the first white child born in that county. Colonel Charles and Catherine (Baldwin) Griffith were the parents of a daughter, *Sarah,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Sarah Griffith, daughter of Colonel Charles and Catherine (Baldwin) Griffith, was born in 1730 and died in 1765. She married Azel Warfield. (Warfield IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Patrick Line).

Patrick and its variant, Patrickson, are surnames of baptismal origin, meaning "the son of Patrick." The latter was once a great North-English font-name, giving rise to many surnames, such as Pattinson, Patterson, Pate, etc. In various spellings the surname Patrick is to be found in several early English registers.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Hugh Patrick, probable ancestor of the prominent Harford County, Maryland, family of that name, was born doubtless in or before 1717 and died a resident of Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, between January 14, 1778, the date of his will, and May 19, 1778, when it was probated.

The roads in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1738, included "Lancaster and Mt. Pleasant Road, thence to Hugh Patricks on to Big Conowingo Creek, and thence to James King's Mill."

May 28, 1743, 100 acres of land in Lancaster County were surveyed for Hugh Patrick, a warrantee.

The record of the August, 1750, sessions of the council mentions a "road to be laid out from Hugh Patrick's mill to a ford on Octorara Creek."

June 1, 1752, a land warrant was issued to Joseph Glenn for "100 acres next to Robert Patterson and Hugh Patrick. Surveyed Jan. 26, 1803. Lies on the State line in Fulton township. . . . . It seems to have been originally a part of the Maryland survey, cut off by the State line, and the above warrant laid on it. Contents returned, 47 acres, 57 perches, and allowances."

"Thomas Grubb was an ensign in Capt. Hugh Patrick's Company in the French and Indian War of 1756."

William Patrick, co-grantor with Hugh in the following, was doubtless a near relative:

Hugh Patrick and William Patrick, of Lancaster County and Province of Pennsylvania, to James Breading, George Ewing and Alexander Ewing, of Cecil County, Md. for and in consideration of five hundred pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, paid in hand to the said Hugh and William Patrick, they, the said Hugh and William Patrick, have bargained and sold unto the said James Breading, George Ewing and Alexander Ewing, two certain tracts of land situate on the East side of Conewingo Creek, the one and the other on the west side of same. Dated June 10, 1762.

(Signed) HUGH PATRICK,
WILLIAM PATRICK.

In 1763 Hugh Patrick was taxed £1 on land in that part of Little Britain Township which later became Fulton Township, in Lancaster County.

Thomas and Margaret Scott, of Little Brittain township, Lancaster Co, Pa. April 27, 1764, conveyed to John Allison, Patrick Ewing, *HUGH PATRICK* and James Bradley, one acre of ground in said township for the use of the Presbyterian Society in said township for the conveniency of a Meeting House and burying ground, etc.

Hugh Patrick was taxed in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, as follows: In 1771, on 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 2 servants; in 1772, on 96 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, 1 servant; in 1773, on the same.

Following is an abstract of his will:

In the name of God, Amen, the 14th day of January, 1778, I Hugh Patrick, of Little Brittain township in the County of Lancaster and Province of Pennsylvania, calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, do make this my last will and Testament, etc., in manner and form as follows.

Item—To grandson Hugh, son of William and Mary Patrick,
Item—To grandson James, son of "
Item—To grandson William, son of "
Item—To grandson Ebenezer, son of "

Item—To granddaughter Martha, dau' "
Item—To granddaughter Jean, dau' "
Item—To grandson Hugh, son of Robert and Susanna Patrick.
Item—To grandson John, son of "
Item—To granddaughter Elizabeth, dau' "
Item—To granddaughter Mary, dau' "
Item—I give to my son *John Patrick*, four hundred pounds, fifty of which is for his own use, and three hundred and fifty to be by him equally divided among his *seven* children.
Item—To son-in-law Alexander Ewing and his wife Jane,
Item—To son-in-law James Carruthers and his wife Elizabeth.
Friends Stephen Nerd and William Arbuckle, executors.

(Signed) HUGH PATRICK.

Wit—JAMES BREADING,
THOMAS MCDOWELL,
THOMAS PORTER.

(Probated May 19, 1778)

Hugh Patrick married, but his wife's name is not known.
Children, in the order in which they are mentioned in the will abstract:

1. William, married Mary; children:
   i. Hugh.
   ii. James.
   iii. William.
   iv. Ebenezer.
   v. Martha.
   vi. Jean.
2. Robert, married Susanna; children:
   i. Hugh.
   ii. John.
   iii. Elizabeth.
   iv. Mary.
3. *John,* of whom further.
4. Jane, married Alexander Ewing.
5. Elizabeth, married James Carruthers.

("Lancaster County Historical Society Publications," Vol. XXVI, pp. 55, 71. "Pennsylvania Archives," 3rd Series, Vol. XVII, pp. 71, 205, 371; Vol. XXIV, p. 500. F. Ellis and S. Evans: "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," pp. 853, 856, 858. "Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Deeds," Book G, p. 438; Book N, p. 167. "Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Wills," Book C, p. 519.)

II. Captain John Patrick, son of Hugh Patrick, is mentioned in the will of the latter, January 14, 1778, as also are the said John's "seven children," but the children's names are not given. After his father's death, John Patrick apparently became owner of the farm which had belonged to the former; for in 1772 and 1773 Hugh Patrick was taxed on ninety-six acres in Little Britain Township, but no John Patrick appears on said tax lists; while in 1779 John Patrick was taxed in the same township on ninety-six acres, three horses, two cattle and six sheep, no Hugh Patrick appearing on said list. But in 1782 no one named Patrick appears on the Little Britain tax list, indicating that John Patrick had, between 1779 and 1782, disposed of his land there. The only ninety-six acre estates in the 1779 list of that township were those of John Patrick and David McComb. In 1782 David McComb's acreage is eighty-two and the only ninety-six acre estate is that of Chris'r Kneisley, whose name did not appear on the 1779 list. Possibly he was the purchaser of John Patrick's land.

Though John Patrick was taxed in Little Britain in 1779, no proof is found that he lived there. He was, perhaps, the "Jno. Patrick, shopkeep.," who in 1773 was taxed £3 15s., in Lancaster Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. This is in agreement with the record of what seems to be his marriage, in the same borough, seven years earlier (1766).

Such evidence as is available leads to the conclusion that John Patrick, son of Hugh, of Little Britain, was the same John Patrick who as early as January, 1775, was a resident of Deer Creek Lower Hundred, in Harford County, Maryland. The Lancaster County home of the family was in the extreme southwestern part of that county, bordering the Maryland line and on or near the Susquehanna River, while Harford County, Maryland, adjoins the opposite (west) side of the Susquehanna River and the Pennsylvania State line. Hence the removal, perhaps about 1774, from Lancaster to Harford, would not have been a difficult one.

Captain John Patrick's purchase of land in Harford County, Maryland, in 1778, is of record:

Thomas McCulloch, to John Patrick, tanner, consideration three hundred pounds, parcel of land on Deer Creek, Harford, May 25, 1778, said land having been formerly conveyed to the said Thomas McCulloch by Edward Mitchell, record of same being in Baltimore County. (Harford was created of Baltimore County in 1773.)

Captain John Patrick was a prominent member of the Harford County Committee, which adopted what has been called "the first Declaration of Independence made by any representative body in America." Its members were elected by the ten thousand white people of the county. John Patrick was one of the members of this committee as early as January 9 or 16, 1775, being one of the six members first chosen for Deer Creek Lower Hundred. At the committee meeting of January 23 it was decided that "at John Patrick's" a committee of ten for Deer Creek Lower should be elected February 10; and John Patrick's name heads the list of the ten that were so elected.

The records show that he was present as a member of the Harford County Committee at its sessions on March 22, September 21, and November 6, 20 and 27, 1775; January 29, February 5, March 4, 18 and 25, May 13, and August 5 and 19, 1776.

March 22, 1775, John Patrick and thirty-three other members of the committee signed the following:

We the Committee of Harford County having most seriously and maturely considered the Resolves & Association of the Continental Congress and the Resolves of the Provential Convention, do most heartily approve of the same, and as we esteem ourselves in a more particular manner, intrusted by our Constituents to see them Carried into Execution we do most Solemnly pledge ourselves to Each Other and to Our Country and engage ourselves by every tie held sacred among Mankind. To perform the same at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes.

September 12, 1775, John Patrick was elected to the Committee of Observation in Harford County.

March 25, 1776, it was "Ordered, that Capt. John Patrick bring Samuel Smith before this Committee on Monday 1st day of April next to answer such questions as shall be asked him, and also summons William Snodgrass."

In accordance with the recommendation of the Maryland Provincial Assembly, a number of companies were enrolled in Harford County, signing their names to the following:

We whose names are subscribed do hereby enroll ourselves into a company of militia, agreeable to the resolutions of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis the 26th day of July, 1775, and we do promise and engage that we will respectively march to such places within this province, and at such times, as we shall be commanded by the convention or council of safety, of this prov-

ince, or by our officers, in pursuance of the orders of the said convention or council, and there, with our whole power, fight against whomsoever we shall be commanded by such authority as aforesaid.

The 17th Company's list, with fifty-five names, begins:

"John Patrick, Captain.—No. 17. Witness our hands this 1st April, 1776; John Patrick, Captain. Winston Dallam, First Lieut."

This was one of the "companies on the north side of Deer Creek."

At a meeting of the Harford County Committee, April 8, 1776, "A letter is wrote to the Honorable Council of Safety of Maryland, informing them of three companies being enrolled on the North side of Deer Creek Viz. William Webb, John Patrick, and John Jolleys."

Probably there was, besides Captain John Patrick, another of the name who served as a private from Harford County. In a list headed "Captain Robert Harris' Company of Harford Rifles, Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1776," appears the name of "John Patrick." Another list, headed "Capt. Robt. Harris' Company of Flying Camp Militia, Philadelphia, 9th Nov., 1776," it is shown that "John Patrick" enrolled October 6 of that year. No direct evidence is found as to whether or not he was identical with the "Captain," but it seems improbable that the April "captain" had in November become a private.

April 9, 1778, a commission was issued to "Ensign John Patrick . . . . belonging to the Deer Creek Battalion of Militia in Harford County." A commission was issued November 17, 1779, to "Samuel Bailiss Capt in the room of John Patrick." John Patrick was commissioned as a justice of the peace in Harford County, November 21, 1778; April 23, 1779; November 17, 1779; January 17, 1782; December 30, 1782; and September 15, 1783.

October 16, 1781, the Council of Maryland ordered that the "Treasurer pay to John Patrick one thousand pounds . . . . to be delivered over to Richard Dallam Esqr Commissary of Harford County to be by him expended in the Purchase of Cattle on Account."

The following notice appeared in the "Baltimore American" for February 19, 1782:

A certain John Patrick advertised for sale various lands situated in the county, including his own dwelling plantation, which he described as located on the south side of Deer Creek "adjoining near the mouth of the said creek and Susquehanna." To this advertisement was appended: "A gold watch was found in my horseyard, supposed to be lost by some French officer, at the time the troops were on their march to the southward."

In a census, taken in 1776 by "Wm. Fisher, Junr," and called "A List of Persons in Deer Creek Lower Hundred," Harford County, Maryland, appears the following:

John	Patrick,	age	34,
Elizabeth	"	"	29,
Margaret	"	"	9,
John	"	"	7,
Ann	"	"	5,
Hugh	"	"	3,
Elizabeth	"	"	1¼,
Mary	"	"	1¼.

There seems no doubt that this is the record of Captain John Patrick's family, as it existed at that time, before the birth of one or more younger children.

In 1785 John Patrick was a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, when he sold to his brother-in-law, Alexander Ewing, land in Little Britain:

This Indenture made June 9, 1785 between John Patrick, of *Baltimore town*, merchant, in the State of Maryland, and Alexander Ewing of the County of Lancaster in the State of Pennsylvania, farmer, Witnesseth, the said John Patrick for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred pounds to him in hand paid by the said Alexander Ewing, Hath granted, bargained and released unto him, the said Alexander Ewing, all that Plantation of Land situate and lying in Little Brittain township, Lancaster Co, Pa. containing one hundred and forty acres.

(Signed) John Patrick.

Captain John Patrick married, March 11, 1766, Elizabeth Cummins, born about 1747, as she is listed in the census of 1776, "age 29." Their marriage, by the Rev. Mr. Barton, took place at St. James' Episcopal Church, which had been established in 1744 in what is now the city of Lancaster.

Children:

1. Margaret, born about 1767.
2. John, born about 1769.
3. Ann, born about 1771.
4. Hugh, born about 1773.
5. Elizabeth, born about 1775.
6. Mary, born about 1775.
7. (probably) Samuel Cummins, married, in Baltimore, Maryland, March 8, 1803, Mary Kipp.
8. *Martha*, of whom further.

("Pennsylvania Archives," 3d Series, Vol. XVII, pp. 46, 205, 371, 653, 720. W. W. Preston: "History of Harford County, Maryland," pp. 102, 105, 122, 123, 124, 135, 265, 267, 283, 285, 286, 290, 291, 311, 315, 316, 318, 319, 321-25, 327, 332, 333. "Archives of Maryland," Vol. XXI, pp. 23, 248, 362; Vol. XLIII, pp. 17, 19; Vol. LV, p. 644; Vol. XLVIII, pp. 45, 331, 453, 465, 467. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. XXV, p. 327. G. M. Brumbaugh: "Maryland Records," Vol. II, p. 165. F. Ellis S. Evans: "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," p. 464. "St. James Episcopal Church Register," p. 175, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania rooms, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. W. H. Egle: "Notes and Queries," 1897 Vol., p. 12. "St. John's and St. George's Register, Harford County, Maryland," p. 370. "Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Deeds," Book C. C., p. 548. "Harford County, Maryland, Deeds," Book J. L. G., No. A. P., p. 179.)

III. Martha Patrick, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Cummins) Patrick, was born in Harford County, Maryland, in 1780. She married William Thomas. (Thomas V.) Records of Sandy Spring Meeting, under date of December 20, 1799, state that they were married "by a hireling teacher," that is, not by the Friends' (Quaker) ceremony.

(A. H. Harlan: "History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," p. 681. L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book," p. 58.)

(The Second Coale Line).

I. William Coale, the American progenitor, came to Maryland from England in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and most highly esteemed by that denomination. The date of his death is given as October 30, 1678.

He married (first) Hester, whose surname is not known; (second) Hannah, surname not known, who died November 20, 1669; and (third) Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Harrison) Thomas (Thomas I, Child 2), who survived him and married (second) Edward Talbot. William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Coale were the parents of three children, including *Philip*, of whom further.

(G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States." Vol. II. p. 189.)

II. Philip Coale, son of William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Coale, was born September 6, 1673. He is said to have been an officer in the English Army.

Philip Coale married, at West River, Maryland, Monthly Meeting, 4-6-1697, Cassandra Skipwith, born 10-29-1678, daughter of Sir George Skipwith, Baronet, and Elizabeth Skipwith and great-granddaughter of Sir Henry Skipwith, of Prestwould, Leicestershire, England, who was created a Baronet, December 22, 1622. Philip and Cassandra (Skipwith) Coale were the parents of three children, including *Skipwith,* of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 191.)

III. Skipwith Coale, son of Philip and Cassandra (Skipwith) Coale, died before 1759. He removed to Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1732, and was sheriff in 1742.

Skipwith Coale married Margaret Holland.

Child:

1. *Sarah,* of whom further.

(Ibid. Records in possession of descendants.)

IV. Sarah Coale, daughter of Skipworth and Margaret (Holland) Coale, married Richard Thomas. (Thomas IV.)

(Records in possession of descendants.)

(The Townsend Line).

I. Joseph Townsend, American progenitor, died in 1766. He emigrated in or about 1712 from Berkshire, England, to Pennsylvania. He resided at different places, in Chester and Philadelphia counties, until 1727, when he purchased nearly nine hundred acres of land on the west side of the Welsh line, opposite the present borough of West Chester. Upon this tract he settled and there remained until the close of his life. He was a weaver by trade and carried it on in connection with agriculture. A portion of the farm was later owned by his great-grandson, Eusebius Townsend.

Joseph Townsend married Martha Wooderson, daughter of Julian and Esther Wooderson.

Child:

1. *John,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants, compiled from Dr. William Darlington: "Chester County Notes of Men and Events," No. XXXIII.)

II. John Townsend, son of Joseph and Maria (Wooderson) Townsend, died at Birmingham, near Wilmington, Delaware, 8-18-1803.

He married Joanna England, born at Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, England, daughter of Joseph and Margaret England. She came to this country as a child with her parents, who settled at Nottingham (now Cecil County) and thought they were in Pennsylvania, but found, afterward, to their great chagrin, that they were left on the south side of Mason and Dixon's line, in the Province of Maryland. She was an intelligent, old-fashioned Englishwoman, with much energy of character and a very determined will of her own. John and Joanna (England) Townsend were the parents of a son, *Joseph,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Joseph Townsend, son of John and Joanna (England) Townsend, was born in East Bradford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 2-26-1756, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, 9-30-1841.

Dr. William Darlington, in his "Chester County Notes of Men and Events," No. XXXIII, writes of Joseph Townsend as follows:

"His family were all disciples of George Fox; and Joseph himself was ever one of the straitest of the sect. He was however, endowed with a notable portion of human curiosity. In times and places of commotion, or great excitement, he was sure 'to be there, or thereabouts,' a close observer of what was going on; and ready to lend a hand in case good offices were required.

"When General Howe, with the main body of the British Army crossed the East branch of the Brandywine at Jefferies' Ford, Joseph Townsend, who resided near the Ford, was attracted by the formidable novelty of the occasion, and followed the column by way of Strode's Mill, and over Osborn's Heights toward Birmingham Meeting House. He accompanied the troops until they crossed Radley's Run, at the foot of Osborn's Hill, and were ascending the road toward Birmingham. The column then began to deploy into the fields, in order of battle, and promptly advanced to the attack.

"Joseph's curiosity disposed him to proceed further with them, but the officers checked him—and when the American bullets began to whistle about their ears, he wisely concluded that it was about time for him, as a non-combatant, to retrograde. He then retired to the eminence known as Osborn's Heights, where he had a fine view of the battlefield, and got a sight of General Howe and his staff, who were there, superintending the conflict. When the clatter of the engagement subsided, Joseph Townsend repaired to the awful scene, and aided in conveying the wounded into the old Birmingham Meeting House. This was a service perfectly in unison with his active humanity.

"The devastation perpetrated during the passage of Howe's Army through Chester County, induced Joseph Townsend to migrate to some more fortunate region; and at the close of the War he removed to the Little Falls of Gunpowder, (now Fallston) in Maryland, where he taught school for a year. In the fall of 1783, he removed to Baltimore, and the town being then small—but growing—he soon engaged actively in promoting its advancement;—was a member of the Board of Health for several years, during the fatal visitations of yellow fever—was active in procuring the Potter's Field, and founding the Maryland Hospital, both of which were required by the aforesaid fearful epidemic.

"In 1793 he was one of the founders of 'The Baltimore Equitable Society for Insuring houses from loss by fire,' an institution in which he was an efficient officer, for the long period of forty-seven years. Various other positions of trust and responsibility were also held by him, under both the city and State Governments.

"In the autumn of 1814, after the sack of Washington City, the British forces undertook to treat Baltimore in the same manner, but their marauding career was bravely intercepted at North Point. Joseph Townsend, occupying a seat in the gallery of 'Friends' Meeting,' of course could not be expected to bear arms on this occasion (though two of his sons were then on military duty in Pennsylvania,) yet, as soon as the conflict was ended, the worthy old Quaker—then nearly three score years of age, was one of the foremost and most efficient, in performing the offices of humanity, among the dead and dying, on that ensanguined battle field.

"After a long life, illustrated by signal public spirit and practical benevolence, he died at his adopted home, on the 30th of September, 1841, in the 86th year of his age.

His remains repose in a granite sarcophagus, prepared in his lifetime under his own direction.

"Few men were so extensively known by his contemporaries as Joseph Townsend, of Baltimore—and long will his memory be honored, as one of the fathers and founders of the Monumental City."

Following is a copy of a letter written by Joseph Townsend to his wife Esther, just after his father's death:

BIRMINGHAM, 8th Mo 19th, 1803

My Dear E. H. T.—

Having a short time of leisure this forenoon, in which I feel serious—being under the same roof with the breathless Corps of my beloved Ancient Parent—he having yesterday, about the 4th hour after noon closed his troubles here, as if falling into an easy sleep—the Interment of the body is proposed at 3 this afternoon—when I left thee I had it in contemplation to have set out this day for home, but it has proved otherwise—except shall now be detained until some time in the ensuing week, but shall return as soon as I possibly can, circumstances permitting—cannot now name the time, wish I could—for several reasons—no doubt but some anxiety has prevailed on acct. of my exposure, wish thee to make thyself as easy as thou well canst—so far well, except for the different engagements from that of home—hope to remain so until I see thee—have some faith it will be so—sister Hannah & myself alone as to relatives—a neighbour or two has called—I slept none last night. Farewell. Thy loving husband

JOS. TOWNSEND.

Please mention to G. Matthews & others in thy freedom, my present situation—

The above letter was addressed to "Esther H. Townsend, No. 18 Baltimore Street, Baltimore," postmarked "Wilmn D. Aug. 20"; the amount of postage was ten cents.

Joseph Townsend married Esther Hallett. (Hallett V.)

Child:

1. *Hadassah Joanna,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV. Hadassah Joanna Townsend, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Hallett) Townsend, was educated at Westtown Boarding School, being then "from Baltimore, Maryland." She married Robert Rowland Moore. (Moore—American Line—III.)

(Records in possession of descendants.)

(THE HALLETT LINE).

I. William Hallett, first of this line to be of record, married Mrs. Elizabeth (Fones-Winthrop) Feake. (Fones II.)

Child:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Captain William Hallett, son of William and Elizabeth (Fones-Feake) Hallett, married Sarah Woolsey.

Child:

1. *Richard,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Richard Hallett, son of Captain William and Sarah (Woolsey) Hallett, married, 3-10-1739, Ann Gilpin. (Gilpin—American Line—II.)

Child:

1. *Thomas,* of whom further.

(Ibia.)

IV. Thomas Hallett, son of Richard and Ann (Gilpin) Hallett, married Phebe Shotwell, great-great-great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Robert and Elizabeth (Fones-Winthrop) Feake. (Feake VI.) Thomas and Phebe (Shotwell) Hallett were the parents of a daughter, *Esther,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V. Esther Hallett, daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Shotwell) Hallett, married Joseph Townsend. (Townsend III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Gilpin Family in England).

I. Thomas (1) Gilpin, one of the younger sons of Bernard and Dorothy (Ayrey) Gilpin, resided at Mill Hill, parish of Canton, Westmoreland, on the borders of Lancashire. In a curious old book, called "Piety Promoted," published in 1706, Thomas (1) Gilpin and his wife are said to have been "People of Good Repute in the Country, and were Religious, being called Puritans; who Educated their Children very strictly." Thomas (1) Gilpin had five sons and five daughters, but the only one of record is *Thomas (2),* of whom further.

("Genealogy of the Family of Vincent Gilpin, of Wilmington, Delaware, Grandson of Joseph Gilpin, etc.," a chart compiled by George Gilpin, Philadelphia, May, 1885. J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 423. Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Thomas (2) Gilpin, youngest son of Thomas (1) Gilpin, was born in 1622 and died 12 mo. 3, 1702. A sketch of his life, published in 1706, in "Piety Promoted" (Part III), says of him: "After he grew up in more Years, and his Mother deceased, he ran into Foolish and Wanton Delights; as Sports and Pastime, Musick and Dancing." Later he went into "the Wars," entered the army of the Parliament, and rose to the rank of colonel, which he held at the battle of Worcester, fought September 3, 1651. On leaving "the Wars," Thomas (2) Gilpin settled in Oxfordshire. After his marriage, he lived for a short time with his father-in-law in Shillingford, but a little later took a house for his small family in the nearby village of Warborough, where he lived the remainder of his life. About 1654, while on a trip to London, he became a convert to the new doctrines and faith of the Society of Friends and on his return established a meeting at his house in Warborough, which was held there for many years. About 1662 he entered the ministry of the society, and after that made frequent visits to the neighboring counties, to London and to Wales. He was a member of the Society of Friends for forty-nine years, for forty of which he was a preacher of repute. At times he was severely persecuted for his Quaker testimonies, being twice a prisoner in Oxford Castle and once in Newgate, London. In May, 1670, he was fined £20 for having a meeting in his house, and a month later, says a quaint old chronicle, "Was another Meeting att the said Thomas Gilpin's," when the officers of the law "broke open his Door, and took away his Household Goods, leaving him not a Bed to lie on, nor a Pot to boil his Food in. He had a

family of five small Children which suffered much through this Seizure. Some Time after, as soon as he had got his Corn in, being about three Acres, the Officers came and took that alsoe, with two Pigs, in all the value of £11."

Thomas (2) Gilpin married, prior to 1651, Joan Bartholomew, baptized in Warborough, August 28, 1625, died March 21, 1700-01, daughter of Thomas Bartholomew, husbandman, of Shillingford, a small village in the parish of Warborough, on the River Thames, midway between Oxford and Reading.

Children:

1. Mary, born 7 mo. 10, 1651.
2. Thomas, born 9 mo. 13, 1653.
3. Isaac, born 1 mo. 9, 1656.
4. Sarah, born 2 mo. 8, 1658.
5. Rachel, born 2 mo. 14, 1660; married, at Friends' Meeting in County Bucks, England, in 1682, Thomas West.
6. *Joseph*, of whom further.
7. Richard, born 1 mo. 2, 1666.

("Genealogy of the Family of Vincent Gilpin, of Wilmington, Delaware, Grandson of Joseph Gilpin, etc.," a chart compiled by George Gilpin, Philadelphia, May, 1885. J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 423-24. Records in possession of descendants.)

(The Family in America).

1. Joseph Gilpin, son of Thomas (2) and Joan (Bartholomew) Gilpin, was born in Warborough, Oxfordshire, England, 4 mo., 1664, and died between 8 mo. 29 and 10 mo. 5, 1739. He was one of the many younger members of the Society of Friends who were attracted to the New World by Penn's purchase. At the time of his marriage he was a weaver by trade, living in Dorchester, Oxfordshire, an ancient town on the River Thames, about two miles from his native town of Warborough. He had married Hannah Glover, at Baghurst, Southampton, in 1691, and two of their children were born in England. Hannah (Glover) Gilpin's mother, whose maiden name was Alice Lamboll, had, after the death of her first husband, married (second) John Brunsden. Her brother, William Lamboll, of Reading, England, had purchased six hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Birmingham Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, his deed from William Penn bearing date of June 30, 1683. He entrusted the selection of the lands to his brother-in-law, John Brunsden, and the order of survey dated the eleventh day of the ninth month (then November), 1684, directed Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General, to locate the land "at the request of John Brunsden, in right of William Lamboll, of Reading." On Holme's map of the Province, published soon after, the tract stands in the name of John Brunsden. William Lamboll gave one hundred acres of his land to his niece, Hannah Gilpin, and in 1694 conveyed 425 acres to Joseph Gilpin for the consideration of £40.

In the latter part of 1696 or the beginning of 1696, Joseph Gilpin, his wife and two children, landed at New Castle and started on foot through the forest for their new home. Night overtook them, while still some miles from it, and they were hospitably sheltered in an Indian wigwam. Arrived at their own land, their first care was to provide a temporary home, which they did by digging a cave in a side of a hill, in which they lived until they found opportunity to build a house. The first house which Joseph Gilpin built was burned. That which he built in place of it was still standing in 1885 and formed the older part of the farmhouse of that period. This farmhouse was General Howe's headquarters after the battle of Brandywine, and a print of it may be seen in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution." The last of this property, consisting of a

farm of one hundred acres with the old homestead on it, remained in the family's possession and in the Gilpin name until 1869.

The records of Birmingham Meeting say that on the "10th day of 12th mo. (February), 1695, Joseph Gilpin produced a certificate from Friends' Meeting in England."

The following account of the early life of Joseph Gilpin and his family in this country was written by Isaac G. Gilpin, Joseph's grandson, who inherited the home farm through his father George Gilpin, and who doubtless was witness in early life of much of what he describes:

For several years after their settlement the family, as well as their neighbors, labored under several serious disabilities. One was to get their grain made into breadstuff; no mill being nearer than the one now owned by Richard Flower, which was twelve miles; and many persons had to carry both the grain and flour on their backs; and such was the press for work that the meal was taken home, both bran and flour together.

There was a number of Indian wigwams on the farm of Joseph Gilpin, and the account we have is that they all lived together in perfect harmony. His children give very pleasant and interesting accounts of their sports and games with the Indian boys, of their shooting with them for days at a time with bows and arrows. There was no quarrelling or fighting, but quite as much harmony as is now reciprocally felt by children of the same family or among neighbors' children. Whenever a buck was killed, it was shared or divided among the white and the natives, and the offices of friendship were very much kept up between the white and Indian women, as they are in more polished life.

It has been believed and handed down that Joseph Gilpin's philanthropy and patriotism were not surpassed by any in the country. After the second visit of William Penn to Pennsylvania, emigration increased rapidly. Very flattering inducements had been held out to all classes and general prosperity ensued. Joseph Gilpin had got his land cleared, and a tolerable habitation so that he became easy and comfortable for a man in the wilderness—from his extensive acquaintance and connection in England, he became popular there among the emigrants, who were principally Friends, and as he was so well known there, great numbers of families on coming over, came to his house, where they were kindly received and entertained week after week. As an evidence of this the writer knows that he killed upward of 30 hogs and 7 or 8 beeves in the Fall season, and the meat was all duly and frugally consumed by the next harvest. Hannah Gilpin was the best of housewives, and superior to most in intellect and good friendly conduct. The produce of the farm being wheat and corn, was an easy product after the land was cleared and put into good order, and during the time the emigrant families were at Joseph Gilpin's house they always had plenty, and he cheerfully devoted a good portion of his time for several years to assist the arriving emigrants to find suitable situations, and to get their lands properly located and planted.

He was frequently absent from his home for weeks together travelling and lodging a good deal among the natives. It is literally true that he was the sole agent and friend in settling all of one township in Chester County, to wit: New Garden, and part of Kennet and Marlborough, for which he had only the reward of "Well done good and faithful servant."

In 1740, Thomas Chalkley, eminent traveling Quaker preacher, notes the following in his "Journal," while on a visit to Concord:

The night before this meeting I lodged at the widow Gilpin's, whose husband Joseph Gilpin, was lately deceased; there was true Christian love and friendship between us for above fifty years. When first I saw Joseph in Pennsylvania he lived in a cave in the earth, where we enjoyed each other's company, in the love and fear of God. This Friend had fifteen children, whom he lived to see brought up to the states of men and women, all but two married well, and to his mind.

Joseph Gilpin married, at Alton Monthly Meeting, Baghurst, "county of Southron, 3rd, 20th day of 12th month called February," 1690, Hannah Glover, born in 1657, died in January, 1757, daughter of George and Alice (Lamboll) Glover. Hannah Glover was "of Schlingswell in Ye Parish of Kingscleare, County of Southton." They were the parents of fifteen children, including *Ann,* of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 424-28. "Concord Monthly Meeting Records," pp. 125, 126, 128, 149, 159. "Genealogy of the Family of Vincent Gilpin, of Wilmington, Delaware, Grandson of Joseph Gilpin, etc.," a chart compiled by George Gilpin, Philadelphia, May 1, 1885.)

II. Ann Gilpin, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born 5-11-1702 and died 9-15-1759. She married (first), at Concord Meeting, 10-21 or 31-1724, Joseph Miller, son of John and Ann Miller, Irish Quakers. She married (second), 3-10-1739, Richard Hallett. (Hallett III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Fones Line).

Fones and its variants, Fon and Fone, are surnames derived from the name of an office, that of "the fon," a professional jester. This office, in early times, was one of considerable importance and influence. The surname occurs in various early English registers.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I. Thomas Fones, believed to have been a son of another Thomas Fones who lived at Dedford, Worcestershire, England, was an apothecary at the Sign of the Three Fawns, Old Bayley, London. He died April 15, 1629; his will was dated April 14, 1629, and proved April 29, 1629. He committed the tuition of his son Samuel during minority to his uncle John Winthrop, of Groton, County Suffolk, and two others; also his daughters, Elizabeth and Martha, "unto my said loving brother John Wynthropp until they shall be married or attain their full age of one and twenty years." The tuition of the youngest daughter Mary was committed to her mother, Priscilla. Governor John Winthrop and the widow were executors.

Thomas Fones married (first), 2-25-1604, Anne Winthrop. (Winthrop IV.) He married (second) Priscilla (Burgess) Sherman, widow of Bezaleel Sherman and daughter of John Burgess. She married (third) the Rev. Henry Painter. By his first marriage he had several children, including *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

(W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. IV, p. 1882. Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Elizabeth Fones, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Winthrop) Fones, was born 1-21-1609. She married (first) Henry Winthrop, her cousin, son of Governor John and Mary (Forth) Winthrop. He came to New England in 1630 with his father and was drowned at Salem, Massachusetts, July 2, 1630. She married (second), in 1632, Lieutenant Robert Feake. (Feake I.) She married (third) William Hallett. (Hallett I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Feake Line).

I. Lieutenant Robert Feake, American progenitor, died February 1, 1663. The inventory of his estate was taken February 18, 1663. He came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, probably with Governor Winthrop, and on May 18, 1631, was admit-

ted as a freeman. He was representative at the first court as deputy from Watertown in 1634, 1635, 1636, and in 1635-36 was a lieutenant in Captain Patrick's company of Massachusetts troops. In 1640 he was among the purchasers of Greenwich, Connecticut.

Lieutenant Robert Feake married, in 1632, Elizabeth (Fones) Winthrop. (Fones II.)

Child:

1. *Hannah,* of whom further.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 150. "Eligibility Lists of the Society of Colonial Dames," p. 30. Records in possession of descendants, compiled from "Service Register, Colonial Dames of New York, 1913," p. 306. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. II, pp. 109, 159; Vol. IV, p. 26; Vol. VIII, p. 91.)

II. Hannah Feake, daughter of Lieutenant Robert and Elizabeth (Fones-Winthrop) Feake, married, 8-7-1656, John Bowne, son of Thomas Bowne, of Matlock, Derbyshire, England, who was baptized 5-25-1595 and died 9-18-1677. John and Hannah (Feake) Bowne were the parents of a daughter, *Martha Johanna,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

III. Martha Johanna Bowne, daughter of John and Hannah (Feake) Bowne, was born 8-17-1673. She married, 11-9-1695, Joseph Thorne, son of John Thorne, and they were the parents of a daughter, *Mary,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV. Mary Thorne, daughter of Joseph and Martha Johanna (Bowne) Thorne, married John Shotwell. They were the parents of a son, *Abraham,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V. Abraham Shotwell, son of John and Mary (Thorne) Shotwell, married Mary Potts. They were the parents of a daughter, *Phebe,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI. Phebe Shotwell, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Potts) Shotwell, married Thomas Hallett. (Hallett IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Winthrop Line).

The Winthrop family (anciently Winthrope and Wynethrop) took its name, according to tradition, from the village of Winthorpe, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, England. There is a vague rumor, however, that the family anciently came from Northumberland, and afterwards was settled at Winthorpe in Nottinghamshire, but the authentic history of the family begins with Adam Winthrop, of Lavenham, Suffolk County.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." W. H. Whitmore: "Winthrop Family," p. 3.)

I. Adam (1) Winthrop, of Lavenham, County Suffolk, England, married Joane Burton or Burnell, and they had *Adam (2),* of whom further.

(W. H. Whitmore: "Winthrop Family," pp. 3, 4.)

II. Adam (2) Winthrop, son of Adam (1) and Joane (Burton or Burnell) Winthrop, was born at Lavenham, October 9, 1498, and died November 9, 1562. He became master of the Company of Cloth Workers in London in 1551. In 1554 he bought the Manor of Groton, in County Suffolk, whither he retired. He left a will in which he mentioned seven children, a sister by the name of Whitling, and another sister, wife of Richard Burd, of Ipswich.

Adam (2) Winthrop married (first), November 16, 1527, Alice Henry; and (second) Agnes Sharpe, daughter of Robert Sharpe, of Islington. She died May 13, 1565. One of the seven children of his second marriage was *Adam (3),* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III. Adam (3) Winthrop, son of Adam (2) and Agnes (Sharpe) Winthrop, was born at London, England, August 10, 1548, and died at Groton, County Suffolk, May 28, 1623. He became a lawyer, served as auditor for Trinity College, Cambridge, and as county magistrate.

Adam (3) Winthrop married (first), December 16, 1574, Alice Still, daughter of William Still, Esq., of Grantham, County Lincoln, and sister of Dr. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells. She died December 24, 1577, and he married (second) Anne Browne, daughter of Henry Browne, of Edwardston, County Suffolk, England. Among the five children of his second marriage was *Anne,* of whom further, and John, who was born at Edwardston, adjacent to Groton, County Suffolk, England, January 12, 1588, and died in Massachusetts, March 26, 1649. He came to Massachusetts in 1630 with a large group of settlers and a fleet of ships, having been elected, October 20, 1629, before sailing from England, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and is generally regarded as "the father of New England."

(Ibid., pp. 3, 4. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, pp. 608-11.)

IV. Anne Winthrop, daughter of Adam and Anne (Browne) Winthrop, was born January 16, 1585, died May 16, 1618. She married Thomas Fones. (Fones I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Rowland Line).

I. Samuel Rowland, progenitor of the family in America, was born in England and died in Sussex County, Delaware, between January 22, 1725, the date of his will, and December 20, 1727, when it was proved. He came to this country in 1682 with Jonathan Osburn, Joshua Clayton and others. He served as high sheriff of Sussex County, Delaware, under William Penn, in 1708, and was a justice of the peace in 1717, 1725, 1726, and 1727.

Samuel Rowland married Jennet, surname not known. They were the parents of four children, including *Thomas,* of whom further.

(T. J. Scharf: "History of Delaware, 1609-1888," Vol. II, pp. 1210-12, 1221, 1234, 1262. H. C. Conrad: "History of the State of Delaware," Vol. II, p. 691. Records in possession of descendants.)

II. Thomas Rowland, son of Samuel and Jennet Rowland, was born in County Sussex, England.

Thomas Rowland married Sarah Miers, daughter of John and Mary (Harworth) Miers. She "had five other husbands during her life."

Child:

1. *Samuel,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants.)

III. Samuel Rowland, son of Thomas and Sarah (Miers) Rowland, was born in 1719 and died in 1792.

He married, in 1741, Tabitha Buck or Brock, who died in 1759.

Child:

1. *Isaiah,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV. Isaiah Rowland, son of Samuel and Tabitha (Buck or Brock) Rowland, died in 1820.

He married, in 1787, Ruth Emerson.

Child:

1. *Tabitha B.,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V. Tabitha B. Rowland, daughter of Isaiah and Ruth (Emerson) Rowland, died in 1817. She married William Wilson Moore. (Moore—American Line—II.)

(Ibid.)

CONTEMPORARY GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

- HADASSAH MOORE LEEDS - Mrs. T. Holcombe

DECEMBER 1942

and Later additions

WILLIAM WILSON MOORE

B. 7-20-1837
D. 9-6-1914

MARRIED

10-14-1858

MARY ELIZABETH THOMAS

B. 10-24-1838
D. 11-11-1906

(I)
ROBERT ROWLAND

B. 4-15-1863
D. 9-4-1934

M. MARGARET G. TYSON
7-20-1886
d. 7-27-1937

(II)
SARAH THOMAS

B. 10-17-1865
D 2-11-1947

M. HERBERT S. ADAMS
10-12-1901

(III)
REBECCA THOMAS

B. 7-9-1872

M. TARLTON B. STABLER
9-1-1892

(I) *ROBERT ROWLAND MOORE
B. 4-15-1863
D. 9-4-1934

MARRIED
7-20-1886

MARGARET GITTINGS TYSON
B. 3-1-1859
D. 7-27-1937

SEE TYSON (IV) PAGE 5

(II) SARAH THOMAS MOORE
B. 10-17-1865
D 2-11-1947

MARRIED
10-12-1901

HERBERT SERGEANT ADAMS
B. 12-29-1867
D. 12-1-1944

2ND WIFE — NO ISSUE

(III) REBECCA THOMAS MOORE
B. 7-9-1872
d. 6-3-1954

MARRIED
9-1-1892

TARLTON BROOKE STABLER
B. 3-26-1868
D. 1-27-1939

I. FREDERICK	2. RICHARD HALLETT	3. DONALD BROOKE	4. WILLIAM WILSON	5. ROBERT ROWLAND	6. JOSEPH MOORE
B. 7-14-1893	B. 8-12-1894	B. 10-28-1899	B. 12-14-1900	B. 3-5-1905	B. 12-2-1908
D	D 1953		d. 1956		D 3-29-1961

I. FREDERICK STABLER
B. 7-14-1893

MARRIED
4-6-1918

MARY PHILLIPS
B. 5-26-1895

I ARTHUR PHILLIPS	II TARLTON BROOKE	III MARIE ANN
B. 4-23-1919	B. 12-8-1922	B. 3-20-1923

2. RICHARD HALLETT STABLER — MARRIED — PHOEBE LOUISA STRODE

B. 8-12-1894 — 3-8-1917 — B. 9-10-1895

I ALFRED BROOKE
B. 12-29-1917

M. 7-29-1939 — DOROTHY STEWART
B. 8-4-1920

JANET LOUISE
B. 10-3-1940

II EDWARD WALTER
B. 11-22-1918

---

3. DONALD BROOKE STABLER — MARRIED — MARY HARP

B. 10-28-1899 — 3-24-1939 — B. 10-16-1915

I JOSEPH WAYNE
B. 12-14-1940

---

4. WILLIAM WILSON STABLER — MARRIED — PAULINE FREDERICK

B. 12-14-1900
d. 4-2-1956

6-15-1940

B. 10-7-1909

I CALEB FREDERICK
B. 7-4-1942

II Eugenia Rebecca
B 4-18-1944

5. ROBERT ROWLAND STABLER

B. 3-5-1905

MARRIED

8-26-1926

MARGARET MAGRUDER MUNCASTER

B. 1-7-1904

I WILHELMINA LAIRD
B. 2-25-1928

II ROBERT ROWLAND, JR.
B. 10-7-1931

III JOHN EDWIN
B. 9-22-1937

---

6. JOSEPH MOORE STABLER

B. 12-2-1908

d. 3-29-1961

MARRIED

5-9-1936

LILLIAN HARLAN

B. 8-10-1909

No issue.

HENRY TYSON

B. 10-18-1821
D. 9-1-1877

MARRIED

5-13-1847

↓

MARY GILLINGHAM

B. 8-14-1825
D. 1-26-1892

(I) HANNAH
B. 3-3-1848
D. 11-23-1930

(II) LAURA
B. 10-9-1849
D. 10-24-1850

(III) ALICE
B. 8-3-1851
D. 12-22-1933

(IV) MARGARET GITTINGS
B. 3-1-1859
D. 7-27-1937

(V) ESTELLE
B. 4-4-1861
D. 7-24-1937

(VI) MARY BEATRIX
B. 1-28-1865

(VII) MARTHA ELLICOTT
B. 11-19-1867
D. 1- 1896

(I) HANNAH TYSON

B. 3-3-1848
D. 11-23-1930

MARRIED

11-23-1873

↓

ALEXANDER HAGUE SIMMONDS

B. 3-31-1844
D. 5-27-1924

1. HENRY TYSON
B. 11-23-1873
D. 4-18-1874

2. ALGERNON
B. 11-10-1874
D. 6-30-1920

3. MARY ELEANOR
B. 11-15-1876

4. HENRY
B. 5-27-1879

5. MARGARET TYSON
B. 1-8-1881

6. HANNAH MELVILLE
B. 12-26-1882

7. WINIFRED
B. 2-5-1888

8. ALEXANDER ELLICOTT
B. 11-30-1889

(Photocopy [illegible] Kate Simmonds)

2. ALGERNON SIMMONDS — MARRIED — HILDA MARY REAY

B. 11-10-1874
D. 6-30-1920

I. ISOBEL TYSON
B.
D.

M. RONALD BAXTER
↓
JOHN

II TYSON

III GEOFFREY

IV DEREK

(NELLIE)
3. MARY ELEANOR SIMMONDS — MARRIED — WILLIAM BURBIDGE

B. 11-15-1876

B. 1871

EDWARD HUMPHREY BURBIDGE
B. 1907

M. JANET CLARK
↓
WILLIAM Richards B. 1939 (1-27)

NANCY Tyson
B. 8-5-1912

↓
ANDREW Arnold B. 1942 (2-2)

4. HENRY SIMMONDS — UNMARRIED

B. 5-27-1879

TOOK NAME OF MORELAND

---

5. MARGARET TYSON SIMMONDS — MARRIED — CECIL BROWN

B. 1-8-1881 — 10-18-1910 — B. 11-28-1880

↓

MARGARET DOROTHY
B. 6-7-1913

---

6. HANNAH MELVILLE SIMMONDS — MARRIED — ALFRED CHAPPLE

B. 12-26-1882 — B. 4-10-1876

I MARY FRANCES HUNTER
B. 5-7-1908

M. HUGH KENNETH LEPAGE
B. 9-23-1916

↓

MARY CHAPPLE LEPAGE
B. 2-1-1942

Gillian
Michael Hugh Le Page
b 1-24-47

II BEATRIX MELVILLE HUNTER
B. 7-11-1909

m Tyrrell Lang
2-7-1948
(in Calcutta)

Janet - b. 9-25'49
Peter b. 6-1-52

III MADELAINE TYSON HUNTER
B. 4-16-1911

M. BERTRAM WM. TAWSE
B. 9-24-1906

↓

PETER b 1936
JOCELYN b 1939

IV ELLICOTT ALFRED HUNTER
B. 5-12-1917
D. 1-12-1941 (KILLED IN ACTIVE SERVICE)

M. FLEURETTE ALEXANDRA NORA RICHMOND
B. 10-14-1919

7. WINIFRED SIMMONDS — MARRIED — HARRY HUGH MYTTON

B. 2-5-1888 — B. 6-24-1882

I JOAN ESTELLE
B. 11-20-1913
d. 1961
1940 M. ~~JAMES TAYLOR~~
~~B. 4-2-1915~~
John Williams

II JOHN
B. 10-14-1916

III PETER ANTHONY
B. 1-4-1928

---

8. ALEXANDER ELLICOTT SIMMONDS — MARRIED — ANNA MAGDALENA BARBARA ZEEDEBERG

B. 11-30-1889 — 7-27-1920 — B. 7-2-1894

I LENNOX ELLICOTT
B. CAPETOWN, S.A.
9-24-1921

II ALEXANDER HENRY
B. JOHANNESBURG
6-11-1926

III BARBARA COVENTRY
B. JOHANNESBURG
4-19-1931

Alan Lennox Ellicott
b 9-26-52

(II) LAURA TYSON - DIED IN INFANCY

B. 10-9-1849
D. 10-24-1850

(III) ALICE TYSON - UNMARRIED

B. 8-3-1851
D. 12-22-1933

(IV) *MARGARET GITTINGS TYSON — MARRIED — ROBERT ROWLAND MOORE

B. 3-1-1859
D. 7-27-1937

7-20-1886

B. 4-15-1863
D. 9-4-1934

↓

1. HENRY TYSON
B. 6-4-1887

2. WILLIAM WILSON
B. 12-12-1888
D 9-11-196

3. HADASSAH JOANNA
B. 1-24-1891

4. MARY ELIZABETH
B. 2-3-1894

5. MARTHA ELLICOTT
B. 9-23-1897

M. 11-11-11
Helen Sullivan Whitehead

1. HENRY TYSON MOORE

B. 6-4-1887

MARRIED

9-24-1910

(1) LEOLA BURBAGE

B. 4-10-1887
d. 1-14-1961

(2) Mabelle Whitehead Gardner 2-10-'62

I LEOLA MARIE
B. 5-26-1911
~~d. 1-14-1961~~

M. 6-15-1935 - JOSEPH JASPER MYERS
B. 6-15-1909

PATRICIA ELIZABETH
B. 11-4-1939

Henry Roy
B 5-29-1946

II CHARLOTTE MARGARET
B. 12-29-1915

M. 10-7-1939 - ROBERT STANLEY OBERLANDER, JR.
B. 5-2-1913

JOANNA LEE
B. 10-20-1941

Margaret Carol
b. 6-25-1947

2. WILLIAM WILSON MOORE — MARRIED — HELEN SULLIVAN WETHERALD

B. 12-12-1888
d. 9-11-1960

11-11-1911

B. 12-20-1886

I ROBERT ROWLAND
B. 12-19-1912

M. 7-26-1939 - ROMAYNE LIVERPOOL
B. 12-29-1917
(DIVORCED 1942)

M. 8-1 1942 - FLORENCE FLEMMING

II SAMUEL BROOK
B. 9-12-1915

M. 2-18-1939 MARY LILLIAN MURPHEY
B. 8-18-1915

FLORENCE OLIVER
B. 1-29-1941

John Lewis
B. 7-9-1945

Samuel Brook II
B 4-13-1950

III STANLEY WETHERALD
B. 11-2-1918

M. 8-4-1941 NANCY ROUZER (divorced 1945)
B. 5-7-1921

STANLEY WILLIAM
B. 7-4-1942

M 2 - Helen Toler

Chester Nelson
B. 5-24-'47

John Toler
B 4-13-1949

MOORE, WILLIAM WILSON. On Sunday, September 11, 1960, at his home, Sandy Spring, Md., WILLIAM WILSON MOORE, beloved husband of Helen W. Moore, father of Robert R. III, S. Brook and Stanley W. Moore, brother of Henry T. Moore, Hannah M. L. Farrel, Elizabeth M. Mitchel and Martha E. Holcombe. Memorial services Wednesday, September 14, at 11 a.m. at Sandy Spring Friend's Meeting House. Family requests that expressions of sympathy be made in the form of contributions to the Sandy Spring Friend's School, Box 177, Sandy Spring, Md. Arrangements by Tyson Wheeler Funeral Home. 13

MORNINGSTAR, ARTHUR S. On Sun-

(2) over

3. HADASSAH JOANNA MOORE — MARRIED — MORRIS EVANS LEEDS

B. 1-24-1891 — 6-10-1926 — B. 3-6-1869, d. 2-6-1952

↓

I ESTHER HALLETT LEEDS — B. 4-8-1927 married 7-5-57 Harris Lee Cooperman

- Emily Tyson B. 12-18-58
- Morris Leeds Cooperman b. 3-9-61

II MARY MAULE LEEDS — B. 5-14-1929 — married 6-10-1954 Everett Quinn Mendelsohn, B 10-28-1931

- Daniel Leeds B 9-1-1956
- Sarah Ellicott B 9-5-1958

---

4. MARY ELIZABETH MOORE — MARRIED — JOSEPH MITCHELL

B. 2-3-1894 — 6-6-1936 — B. 4-8-1890

(2) Raymond Townley Parrot 5-15-1954
b. 3-15-1880

son of George Townley
+ Ella Parrot of
Elizabeth N. J.

5. MARTHA ELLICOTT MOORE

B. 9-23-1897

MARRIED

7-20-1922

↓

HOWARD KNOX RAMEY

B. 10-14-1896

Missing in action 3-26-'43

son of
John Allen Ramey
b. 6-22-1869
d 1-25-1922
m. 12-25-1895
Florence Josephine
Craigin Knox
b. 11-17-1872
d 6-14-1908

I MARGARET ANNA RAMEY

B. 1-29-1924

m. 2-25-1945
Miles Hunter Watkins

Martha Jane B 1-25-1950

Miles Hunter Jr. B. 11-19-52

II FLORENCE ELIZABETH RAMEY

B. 1-18-1927

m 8-20-1949
Benjamin Baylus McKinney Jr.

Sharon Leila - B 5-18-'52

Gene B 8-15-'54

(2) Amasa Maynard Holcomb

B. Winchester, Mass. 10-27-1882

son of Frank Gibbons Holcombe

and Inez Norman Maynard

children of Maynard Holcombe by his

first wife

Priscilla -

B 7-30-1913

and Marshall Maynard Holcombe

B 7-24-1914

V. ESTELLE TYSON MOORE

B. 4-4-1861
D. 7-24-1937

MARRIED

10-14-1884

JOSEPH TOWNSEND MOORE, JR. son of Joseph Townsend & Anna Leggett Moore

B. 5-2-1862
D. 3-31-1906

1. ANNA LEGGETT
B. 7-31-1886
D. 9-21-1887

2. MARY GILLINGHAM
B. 3-18-1888

M. 11-14-1914
BRAINARD H. WARNER
B. 6-21-1875
D. 9-18-1933

3 & 4 ESTELLE TYSON
B. 8-25-1890

THOMAS LEGGETT
B. 8-25-1890
D. 7-16-1891

5. BEATRIX TYSON
B. 6-19-1893

6. DOROTHY
B. 6-19-1895
D 1953

M. 5-2-1918
HARWOOD W. OWINGS - son of Richard & Blanche Watkins Owings
B. 9-19-1888

son of Brainard H. and Anna Parker Warner

REBECCA TOWNSEND
B. 10-9-1917

MARY MOORE
B. 5-11-1923

BRAINARD HENRY, 3RD
B. 7-15-1925

MARGARET BANCROFT
B. 5-20-1919
D 4-1-1953

HARWOOD W., JR. m. 10-12-1942 Alma Gage Queensberry
B. 1-18-1922
b. 12-24-1922

Betty Ann
b. 3-29-43

VI. MARY BEATRIX TYSON

B. 1-28-1865

MARRIED

12-10-1903

SAMUEL CANBY RUMFORD

B. 7-23-1876
d -6- 22-1950

1. LEWIS
B. 1-1-1905

2. ELLICOTT
B. 12-20-1905
D. 9-22-1913

M. 9-15-1936 - MAY ROSE CLYMER
B. 7-13-1912

BEATRIX TYSON
B. 6-16-1939

ELLEN ELLSWORTH
B. 6-18-1941

Elizabeth Clymer
B 6-30-1946

Lewis Rumford III
B 12-24-1948

VII. MARTHA ELLICOTT TYSON

B. 11-19-1867
D. 1-2-1896

MARRIED

10-4-1892

ROBERT E. MARSHALL

B. 9-4-1862
D. 11-30-1896

1. HENRY TYSON
B. 7-22-1893
& 6-24-1948

M. 7-5-1929 MARGARET BOWDEN
B. 4-15-1891

2. GEORGE STEVENSON
B. 12-14-1895

M. 10-12-1925 MARJORIE STESBINS

DIVORCED 1936

LINDA
B. 12-17-1930

RUSH
B. 1-10-1933

m Anne Marriere
10-3-1959

7187 1